REPORT ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1940-41

VOLUME I

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1940–41, VOLUME I

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GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES.

R.C. No. 444 F/41.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NUNGAMBAKAM, MADRAS,
Dated 11th December 1941.

From

R. M. STATHAM, ESQ., M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
Fort St. George, Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the state and progress of education in this Presidency during the year 1940–41.

2. *Events of the year.*—(1) Government sanctioned the creation of the post of Personal Assistant to the District Educational Officer, Vizagapatam, from 1st June 1940.

(2) The two posts of Supervisors of Sanskrit Schools were held in abeyance during the year and the inspection of Sanskrit elementary schools was entrusted to the Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

(3) The Queen Mary's College, Madras, was affiliated to the Madras University in Hindi under Part II of the Intermediate Course.

(4) The reconstruction of the dome of the Presidency College was completed during the year and the Fyson Clock was installed in it.

(5) The new additional buildings for the Lady Willingdon Training College, the construction of which was approved in 1937, were completed and occupied during the year.

(6) Government accepted the offer of the Principal, Queen Mary's College, to construct a games pavilion in the college compound, out of the funds collected from the old students of the college, subject to the condition that the constructiion of the pavilion was done under the supervision of the Public Works Department, that its design was approved by the Consulting Architect and that the building after construction was handed over to Government and made its absolute property.

(7) During the year women were for the first time admitted into the Engineering College, Guindy.

(8) A high school for Mappilla Girls at Tirur, South Malabar, was opened during the year.

(9) Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules was amended in so far as it relates to the income limits of parents or guardians of pupils applying for fee concessions and officers authorized to grant income certificates.

(10) Government approved the proposal of the Director that the management of aided high schools should be permitted to introduce Hindi as an optional subject in Forms IV to VI, if there was a demand for it and that the salary of the teachers employed for this purpose should be taken into account in calculating the teaching grant for the schools.

(11) Government approved the proposal of the Director for the inclusion of records of physical education and physical fitness of pupils in secondary schools in their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and of students under training in training schools in their Training School-Leaving Certificates. This proposal was given effect to in Form IV during the year and will be extended to Forms V and VI in the coming years. The scheme was also introduced in the junior classes of all training schools.

(12) The Government Wardha Training School at Coimbatore, which was held in the buildings formerly occupied by the Forest College, Coimbatore, was closed during the year.

(13) A preparatory class for Mullahs was opened in the Government Training School for Masters, Malappuram, in lieu of the sessional classes.

(14) A separate Higher Elementary Training Class for Mappilla Women was opened in the Government Training School for Women, Calicut.

(15) The Government Training School for Muhammadan Women, Vaniyambadi, was transferred to Shevapet in the Salem district and the Municipal Higher Elementary School for Muslim Girls was taken over by Government for use as the Model Section of the training school.

(16) The Revised Courses of training and the revised syllabus for secondary and elementary grade training were adopted in the junior classes during the year.

(17) Consequent on the revision of the training courses the mother-tongue was adopted as the medium of instruction.

(18) Government approved the proposal of the Director to pay stipends at Rs. 8 per mensem to the secondary grade women teachers of certain backward communities undergoing training in all secondary training schools for women.

(19) The levy of rent from teachers undergoing training in the secondary grade and residing in hostels attached to Government institutions was discontinued.

(20) Government approved the proposal of the Director to institute a public examination at the end of Standard VIII in elementary schools from the beginning of April 1942.

(21) The scheme of compulsory elementary education was extended to all girls of school-age from 1st February 1941 in the Kumbakonam municipal area. It was also extended to the newly included area of the Conjeeveram Municipality with effect from 1st August 1940. The compulsory elementary education scheme was withdrawn from the Hospet Municipality and also from the two rural areas of Nattrampalli and Agraharam panchayats (North Arcot district).

(22) The rates of teaching grant to higher elementary and secondary grade trained teachers were further enhanced from Rs. 156 to Rs. 168 and from Rs. 212 to Rs. 216 respectively.

(23) The allotment under teaching grants to aided elementary schools increased by Rs. 10·49 lakhs. The increase was unprecedented and has practically removed the fear of large *pro rata* cuts in grants.

(24) The rate of teaching grants for teachers in the Agency tracts and in the Wynaad taluk of the Malabar district was increased by 50 per cent. The normal allotment of teaching grant in the Agency tracts was also increased slightly.

(25) Government have approved the proposal of the Director to award scholarships to Badagas and Hill Tribe girls of the Nilgiris district reading in Standards IV and V at the rate of Re. 1 per pupil per month, to take effect from 1st April 1941. This step has been taken to encourage an increase in literacy among these tribes.

(26) In order to enable managements of schools to make adequate and suitable provision for the teaching of prevocational subjects in higher elementary schools in accordance with the revised syllabus, Government have sanctioned the payment of special subsidy towards the employment of instructors and the purchase of initial equipment. Prevocational subjects were introduced in 534 local body schools and 687 aided higher elementary schools.

(27) The elementary school syllabus in Geography and the syllabus in physical education were revised and re-issued.

(28) A separate Text-Book Committee for Elementary Schools has been constituted and books to be used in elementary schools are now separately approved.

(29) Government had under consideration a proposal to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act to permit local bodies to enhance the education tax leviable by them without a corresponding increase in Government's contribution. The Act has since been thus amended.

(30) Permission was granted to the Municipal Council, Kumbakonam, for the opening of a Nursery School.

(31) The Central Advisory Board of Education in India held its sixth meeting at Madras in January 1941.

(32) Government approved the proposal to open a class for the training of physical training instructresses in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet.

(33) The rules relating to the Text-Book Committee were revised during the year. The most important change brought about was that the publishers who are desirous of submitting books for the consideration of the Committee must in the first instance get themselves registered on payment of a registration fee of Rs. 200. Fees have also been prescribed for the scrutiny of books. The members of the Text-Book Committee will in future be remunerated for their service.

(34) The question of the standardization of technical and scientific terms in the local languages was taken up during the year and a Committee was appointed by Government for the purpose.

3. *The Madras Legislature and Education.*—Nil.

4. *General Statistics*—(*a*) *Numerical.*—There was a further fall in the number of public institutions from 42,261 to 41,164, owing mainly to the closure of uneconomic and ill-working elementary schools. Their strength, however, increased from 3,306,732 to 3,329,294, the increase being shared by all types of institutions. The number of private unrecognized institutions also decreased from 468 to 441 and their strength from 17,012 to 15,885. Other special schools for Indians alone, excluding training, industrial and recognized indigenous schools increased from 378 to 384. The number of public and private institutions taken together decreased by 1,124 but their strength increased by 21,435. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 7·6 (10·4 in the case of males and 4·8 in the case of females) as compared with 7·6 (10·5 in the case of males and 4·6 in the case of females) in the previous year.

The number of institutions in municipal areas decreased slightly from 3,841 to 3,813 but their strength increased from 519,270 to 668,579. The percentage of the number of institutions and scholars in municipal areas to those in the Presidency were 9 and 20 respectively, as against 9 and 15·6 in the previous year.

(*b*) *Financial.*—There was a slight increase in the total expenditure on Education from Rs. 593·31 lakhs to Rs. 594·31 lakhs. The proportion which public funds and private funds bore to the total expenditure remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 63 and 37 respectively.

There was a slight decrease in the total direct expenditure from Rs. 484·68 lakhs to Rs. 483·75 lakhs, while the total indirect expenditure increased from Rs. 108·63 lakhs to Rs. 110·56 lakhs. The increase in the case of the latter was mainly under "Boarding Charges."

The Budget Estimate for the year under Education was Rs. 273·10 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs. 279·73 lakhs. The actual expenditure, including the amount spent in England, was Rs. 279·00 lakhs.

The total Provincial receipts and charges including the expenditure on buildings and on schools and colleges under the control of other departments amounted to Rs. 13·91 lakhs and Rs. 314·00 lakhs, compared with Rs. 14·12 lakhs and Rs. 296·21 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

The Provincial subsidy to local bodies, inclusive of the amount placed at the disposal of the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils was Rs. 102·27 lakhs.

5. *Controlling Agencies and Personnel.*—I held the office of the Director of Public Instruction during the year, excepting the period I was on leave from 30th July 1940 to 12th January 1941 during which period Mr. H. C. Papworth, O.B.E., I.E.S., acted as Director.

Sri V. R. Ranganathan, Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Finance), was on leave from 19th September 1940 to 26th October 1940 and during that period Ghulam Dastagir Sahib Bahadur acted as Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Finance).

Sri Rao Sahib B. Somasundara Rao, Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, retired with effect from 21st August 1940 and Sri P. Tyagaraja Pillai, Junior Superintendent, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, was promoted as Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction with effect from 21st August 1940.

The Director of Public Instruction toured the districts of Malabar, Coimbatore, and the Nilgiris in March, April, May and June, Salem in September, Chingleput in October, Madura and Anantapur in November 1940, Kistna, East Godavari, Vizagapatam and Malabar in January and February and Guntur and Vizagapatam in March 1941.

During the period under report, Mr. H. F. Saunders, I.E.S., Inspector of European Schools, Madras, and Dr. John Mathai, I.E.S., Principal, Government Victoria College, Palghat, who was on deputation as Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics with the Government of India from 10th January 1935 retired from the Indian Educational Service. Dr. H. Parameswaran, Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Madras, who was on foreign service under the Government of Travancore resigned his appointment in the Madras Educational Service with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd December 1939.

The following officers of the Madras Educational Service retired during the year :—

(1) Sri C. V. Govindan Nambiyar.
(2) S. Muhammad Abdulla Sahib Bahadur.
(3) Sri R. Rama Ayyar.
(4) Sri Rao Bahadur K. Sankara Menon.
(5) Sri Rao Sahib B. Somasundara Rao.
(6) Sri K. C. Subrahmanya Ayyar.
(7) Sri P. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar.
(8) Sri M. Suryanarayana.

Sri G. Damodara Mudaliyar, District Educational Officer, Kurnool, and Sri T. Sankara Singh, Lecturer in Natural Science, Teachers' College, Saidapet, died on the 4th October 1940 and 30th March 1941, respectively.

Mr. B. H. Marley, Instructor in Surveying and Drawing, College of Engineering, Guindy, was employed by the Government of India as Lieutenant in the Contracts Directorate, Calcutta, with effect from the 12th March 1941.

6. *Colleges—Statistics.*—As in the previous year there were 37 Arts Colleges for men including the Annamalai University of which 8 were Honours, 15 first grade and 14 second grade colleges.

The number of students reading in Honours and first-grade colleges increased from 11,589 to 13,038. The strength of second-grade colleges also increased from 2,588 to 2,865. The strength of the honours classes rose from 891 to 995, which comprised 406 in the first year, 335 in the second year and 254 in the third year. The number of students studying in post-graduate classes rose from 175 to 189, their distribution being Annamalai University 26, Presidency College 71, Loyola College 12, Christian College, Tambaram 41, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly 22, Andhra University College of Arts 2, Andhra University College of Science 9 and Pachaiyappan College 6. The number of women reading in arts colleges for men increased from 704 to 736.

The number of Oriental Colleges for men was 21 the same as last year, with a total enrolment of 901 (including the pupils in the Oriental Department of the Annamalai University) compared with 875 last year. The number of women reading in these colleges was 33.

As in 1939–40 the number of professional colleges for men was 11. Their strength, including the Pandits Training Class of the Annamalai University, was 2,632 as against 2,567 last year. There was a further increase of women reading in these colleges from 174 to 214. The one noteworthy feature of the year was the admission of women in the College of Engineering, Guindy.

7. *Secondary education*—(*a*) *General Statistics.*—The number of public secondary schools for Indian boys increased from 530 to 543. The following new schools were recognized during the year :—

(1) Chilakalurpet S.C.V.S. Middle School (Guntur district), (2) Villivakkam Singaram Pillai Middle School (Chingleput district), (3) Tuticorin Seena Vana Middle School (Tinnevelly district), (4) Coimbatore Extension Middle School (Coimbatore district), (5) Renigunta Peiffer Memorial High School (Chittoor district), (6) Pattambi C. E. Nair High School (Malabar district), (7) Nilambur Manavedan High School (Malabar district), (8) Sowcarpet Jain Secondary School (Madras), (9) A. Ramanujam Chetti Middle School (Madras), (10) Egmore Middle School (Madras), (11) Mylapore P.S. Secondary School (Madras) and (12) Triplicane National Secondary School (Madras).

Besides the above, the West Godavari District Board opened a middle school in Chintalapudi. A few middle schools became high schools by the opening of higher forms. The Manepalli Literary Union Middle School (East Godavari district) was taken over by the district board. On account of these and other changes there were at the end of the year 391 high and 152 middle schools. The strength of all the schools increased from 210,282 to 223,815, and the number of girls reading in them from 14,351 to 15,200.

(*b*) *S.S.L.C. Scheme and Examination.*—The number of candidates who sat for the examination increased from 23,581 to 25,393 of whom 2,662 were private candidates. The number of

candidates who completed their certificates increased by 1,747, the increase in the number of girls being 155. There was an increase in the number of first year pupils and supplementary candidates. Seven pupils belonging to the Scheduled classes and 40 dependents or children of Indian soldiers were admitted to the examination without payment of fees. Three hundred and forty-nine schools against 218 in the previous year used the languages of the Presidency as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the higher forms and presented pupils for the public examination, the pupils using a South Indian language as the medium of examination. Some of the private candidates also adopted the South Indian languages as the medium at the examination in non-language subjects. There was a large increase in the total number of candidates who answered through the medium of the mother-tongue, at the public examination. History, Algebra and Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Book-keeping and Typewriting continued to be popular subjects studied by pupils under Group "C."

With a view to improving Physical Education in secondary schools and giving it a greater prominence in the S.S.L.C. scheme provision was made for recording detailed remarks on the aptitude and the physical skills of pupils in their S.S.L.C. Certificates. Detailed instructions on the subject were issued to the heads of institutions for their guidance. The scheme was introduced in Form IV in 1940–41 and will be extended to Forms V and VI in the succeeding years.

(c) *Position of Hindustani in secondary schools.*—In 1938–39 Government ordered the introduction of the teaching of Hindustani in Forms I to III in 125 secondary schools. Accordingly, Hindustani was permitted to be introduced in 25 Government and 73 local body and 27 aided schools. For the employment of teachers for this purpose the payment of subsidy calculated at Rs. 15 per teacher was sanctioned to local bodies. In the case of teachers in aided schools a special grant at Rs. 15 per teacher or half the salary of the teacher was paid by Government. In 1939 Hindustani was ordered to be introduced in 65 more local board and 35 more aided schools. Subsidy in the case of board schools and grants in the case of aided schools were sanctioned during that year in respect of schools that introduced Hindustani as in the previous year. In 1940, however, with reference to Government Press Communiqué No. 21, dated 21st February 1940, the study of Hindustani was made optional in all schools in Forms I to III and the introduction of Hindustani as an optional language in Forms IV to VI was encouraged. In the same year, it was also ordered that grants in respect of Hindustani teachers would be made, provided that 50 per cent of the total strength of the pupils in Forms I to III attended Hindustani classes. As the result of the change which made the study of Hindustani optional, five Government schools and one board school discontinued the teaching of the language.

(d) In their Order No. 196, Education, dated 8th February 1941, Government approved the Director's proposal that managements of aided high schools should be permitted to introduce

Hindi as an optional subject in Forms IV to VI, if there was a demand for it and that the salary of the teachers employed for this purpose should be taken into account in calculating the teaching grants for the schools.

(*e*) *Grants-in-aid.*—During the year four new secondary schools for boys and four new secondary schools for girls were admitted to aid. Seven schemes for scholarships under rule 32 of the Grant-in-Aid Code were approved during the year. The following figures give the total disbursement of grants-in-aid to secondary schools for boys and girls :—

	1940–41.	1939–40.
	RS.	RS.
Teaching Grant	9,31,961	9,34,506
Building Grant	2,11,900	1,54,893
Equipment Grant	35,361	10,000

New buildings and playgrounds.—Two new schemes for school buildings and one scheme for water-supply were approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 62,000. The scheme for the construction of a new building for the Board High School, Tiruturaipundi (Tanjore), was approved by Government during the year. A subsidy of Rs. 29,625 towards the scheme was also paid.

The acquisition of a playground for the middle school department of the Municipal High School, Palghat, the improvements to the additional playground for the Board High School, Chittoor, and the lay-out of a playground for the Board High School, Hoobathalai, were completed and the grants due therefor from Provincial Funds were authorized for payment during the year. The scheme for the acquisition of a playground for the middle school department of the Board High School, Chengam, was also paid for in part.

(*f*) The rule prohibiting the admission of pupils from private study or from unrecognized schools into a form higher than the III Form in recognized secondary schools came into effect during the year.

(*g*) The number of teachers in secondary schools for boys increased from 10,503 including 108 women to 10,831 including 124 women. The number of trained teachers alone increased from 9,008 including 75 women to 9,391 including 101 women.

(*h*) *Expenditure.*—The total direct expenditure on secondary schools for Indian boys increased from 91·15 lakhs to Rs. 93·61 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 29·90 lakhs or 32 per cent, fees Rs. 57·32 lakhs or 61 per cent and other sources Rs. 6·39 lakhs or 7 per cent as against 33 per cent, 59 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively, in the previous year.

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 41–3–2 compared with Rs. 42–10–0 in the preceding year and each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 25. Fees met 50 per cent of the total cost in district board and municipal schools and 72 per cent in aided schools, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 49 and 68, respectively.

c. *Elementary education—Progress of elementary education—Mass education policy.*—Consistent with the policy of the department that each school should have 5 standards (exception being made in the case of feeder schools with 2 or 3 standards which regularly pass on their pupils to other complete schools) the number of complete schools (both for boys and girls) has risen from 30,451 last year to 33,365 in the year under review, an increase of nearly 10 per cent over the last year's figure. The number of single-teacher schools has been reduced to 11,712 from the last years's figure of 13,420.

The distribution of strength in the several standards is given below. It may be observed that there is a marked improvement of strength in Standard V :—

Enrolment.

Standards.	31st March 1939.	31st March 1940.	31st March 1941.
I	1,115,379	1,120,215	1,085,404
II	612,833	619,617	622,332
III	456,557	476,635	477,665
IV	346,434	371,061	375,462
V	238,364	281,667	309,009

The percentage of pupils in Standard V to the number in Standard I has considerably increased as indicated below :—

Year.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.
1938–39	22·3	17·4
1939–40	25·8	20·8
1940–41	29·0	25·2

The aim of the department to have at least 25 per cent of pupils of Standard I in Standard V in order to achieve a better percentage of permanent literates has been secured both in boys' and girls' schools in the year under review. The percentage of pupils in Standard V in both boys' and girls' schools together to the number in Standard I was 28·5.

Boys' schools.—The number of public elementary schools for boys decreased from 36,322 to 35,326. The decrease was shared by schools under all managements, but was appreciable in the case of schools under board and private managements. It is gratifying to note, however, that in spite of the decrease in the number of schools the strength in them rose from 2,586,410 to 2,587,458. The number of part-time and night schools alone decreased from 248 to 135.

There were in the Presidency 85 higher elementary schools for boys with Standard VI as the highest, 99 with Standard VII as the highest and 1,511 with Standard VIII as the highest.

The total number of teachers employed in elementary schools for boys increased from 92,515 to 92,560 and the number of trained teachers from 77,444 to 81,267.

The number of schools managed by teacher-managers further decreased from 8,701 to 8,116 but the number of trained teachers in them increased from 13,717 to 15,951.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for accommodating elementary schools for boys was 543 of which 91 were for schools under public management.

The number of school-less centres for boys in the Presidency with a population of 500 and above was 2,918.

Panchayat schools.—The year 1940–41 started with 1,463 schools as against a total provision of 1,512 schools. During the year under reference 40 new schools were sanctioned and provision for 48 schools was withdrawn on the recommendation of the Educational Department. The year closed with 1,455 schools.

Strength and attendance.—The total number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1941 was 73,790, the average attendance of boys and girls being 44,550 and 11,506 respectively. It is gratifying to note that Scheduled Caste pupils continued to be admitted freely and their number has risen to 9,166 as against 8,879 in the previous year.

Staff.—At the end of the year the total number of teachers employed in the panchayat schools was 2,033 of whom 235 were secondary grade trained, 1,608 higher elementary trained, 97 lower elementary trained and 93 others. During the year sanction was accorded for the employment of 91 additional teachers while sanction was withdrawn in the case of nine additional teachers as the attendance of pupils fell short of the prescribed limit.

Accommodation and equipment.—The Government did not provide any grant for the construction of school buildings and the supply of equipment and hence panchayats were required to meet the expenditure connected therewith out of their own funds. As usual the practice of transferring the equipment articles of a closed school to a newly opened school was continued.

Teaching grant.—The Government allotted a sum of Rs. 3,65,500 for disbursement to panchayat boards as teaching grant during the year 1940–41. The work of disbursing grants was continued to be exercised by the three Deputy Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. The amount actually sanctioned by them was Rs. 3,57,080 which included a sum of Rs. 20,626 paid to 166 schools which failed to draw grants in years prior to 1940–41. The total number of panchayat boards that had drawn grant for 1940–41 was 1,372 and the amount actually drawn by them was Rs. 3,53,332.

9. *Special education*—(*a*) *Training schools for masters.*—The number of training schools for masters increased from 71 to 73. The sessional training section attached to the Government Training School, Malappuram, was closed and instead a preparatory class was attached to the institution. Three secondary schools in the Presidency, the Ganapat High School, Calicut, the St. Joseph's School, Pavaratty and the Rajah's High School, Kollengode, opened Secondary Training Classes during the year. There were thus 49 institutions under Government management and 24 under private management. The Government schools had a strength of 7,725

pupils, 1,018 under training for the secondary grade, 6,665 for the higher elementary grade and 42 for the lower elementary grade. The number of pupils in all the schools under private managements was 2,131; 439 in the secondary training class and 1,692 in the higher elementary training class.

The T.S.L.C. Examination.—The number of candidates examined for the T.S.L.C. Examinations was 11,653 of whom 7,993 were men and 3,660 women. The number of successful candidates was 5,579 (3,860 men and 1,719 women). The candidates examined for the Secondary, Higher Elementary and Lower Elementary Grades numbered 1,537, 9,704 and 412 respectively of whom 1,077, 4,404 and 98 were successful in the examination. Four hundred and seven probationary teachers of the lower elementary grade appeared for the higher elementary grade examination. The total number of lower elementary grade teachers who sat for the higher elementary grade examination was 6,960 (5,807 men and 1,153 women) and the number that passed was 845 (702 men and 143 women). The T.S.L.C. Examination for the lower elementary grade held in March 1941 was the last examination to be held, and hereafter there will not be examination in that grade. With the introduction of the revised syllabus in elementary schools it became essential to revise the training course so as to provide teachers capable of understanding the aims, objectives and principles of the new syllabuses and of teaching the subjects. With this end in view, the training school course has been reorganized. The new course is intended to produce capable teachers for teaching the subjects of the elementary and middle school classes by modern methods. There will be therefore only two grades of training in schools, viz., secondary and elementary. Examination under the revised scheme will be held for the first time in 1942. Sanction was accorded for the departmental publication of text books in English and Indian languages for the secondary training course. Fees for the revised examination have been enhanced.

(*b*) *Commercial schools.*—The three aided commercial schools continued to work during the year. They had 391 pupils on the rolls, which included 105 women. Out of the 359 approved schools, 334 schools furnished the necessary statistics and the number of pupils reading in them was 9,447, including 172 women.

(*c*) *Agricultural schools.*—The three schools at Sivaganga, Melrosapuram and Mayanur continued to work during the year. The total number of pupils receiving education in them was 176. The school at Sivaganga was under District Board management. All the schools were under the control of the Director of Industries.

The Director of Agriculture reports as follows regarding the working of the Farm Labour Schools intended for Agricultural Labourers and their children—

> "Schools were working at Anakapalle, Palur and Coimbatore. The Anakapalle School had a strength of 30 pupils. Its average daily attendance was 27. In the annual examination out of the 30 boys examined 29 were found

fit for promotion. Forty-six men also attended the school, their average daily attendance being 24. The Palur School had a strength of 30 pupils. The average daily attendance in the school was 29. In the annual examination out of 28 pupils examined 15 were found fit for promotion. In the Coimbatore School Standard III was opened during the year. The school had 36 pupils on the rolls. Twenty of the pupils attended the classes in the mornings or evenings and were paid full day's wages for a half day's work and a half day's study. The average daily attendance in the school was 30. In the annual examination out of the 28 pupils examined, 25 were promoted to higher standards."

(*d*) *Engineering schools.*—The Subordinate Engineering Class attached to the College of Engineering, Guindy, which is the only recognized school worked with 299 pupils.

(*e*) *Industrial schools.*—In all industrial schools for Indians under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce there were 7,900 pupils as against 7,811 last year; 290 pupils were studying art subjects, 2,075 technical subjects and 5,574 industrial subjects.

As usual several scholarships were awarded during the year. There were two scholars under training in the Victoria Jubilee Institute, Bombay. A subsidy of Rs. 200 per annum was paid by Government to the institute on behalf of the scholars under training there. Two fresh scholarships tenable at the Andhra University were awarded during the year; one for specialization in pharmaceutical Chemistry and the other for Sugar Technology. There were six scholars under training there at the end of the year. Five Post-Graduate scholarships tenable at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, fell vacant during the year and of these four were awarded to candidates for study in the departments of Organic and Bio-Chemistry and one was diverted to the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. One scholar relinquished his scholarship in the middle of the year. Under the Code of Regulations for Industrial Schools 60 new scholarships, tenable in each case for a period not exceeding five years and ranging in value from Rs. 1–8–0 to Rs. 7–8–0 per mensem, were, as usual, awarded with effect from July 1940 to pupils learning trades in various industrial schools recognized by the Department of Industries. A bonus equivalent to two months' average scholarship was also granted to such of the pupils as satisfactorily completed the prescribed courses of study during the year. The object of these scholarships is to encourage deserving pupils, who are in need of assistance, to remain long enough in an institution to acquire a sufficient working knowledge of their trade.

An amount of Rs. 96,430 was distributed in the form of maintenance grant (including Rs. 2,940 capitation grant) to aided institutions. A further grant of Rs. 2,483 was distributed as equipment grant and Rs. 15,267 as building grant to schools.

(*f*) *Schools of Art and Music.*—As in last year, five schools were classified under this category and their total strength was 399. Of the five schools, 3 were under Government management and had 303 pupils on the rolls. One school with 83 pupils was under municipal management and one school with 13 pupils was under private management.

(*g*) *Manual training.*—Manual Training Classes were working in 1,118 institutions in the Presidency which included training and arts colleges, training, secondary, elementary and special schools. In all there were 1,641 classes and these were attended by 173,323 pupils (151,264 boys and 22,059 girls). Sixteen different subjects were taught in secondary and training schools and 30 subjects in elementary schools. The most popular subjects were wood-work, carving and turning, spinning and weaving of various kinds, lace-making, embroidery and knitting, tailoring and sewing, tape-weaving, book-binding, cardboard and paper work. Manual training classes in 95 schools were inspected during the year by the Adviser to Government on Manual Training.

(*h*) *Technical examinations.*—The total number of candidates examined for the two grades in the several subjects was 12,390 of whom 5,363 were successful. The number of women that appeared for the examination was 870 of whom 469 were successful. Six diplomas and 45 group certificates were issued during the year.

(*i*) *Sanskrit education.*—As in the last year the number of Sanskrit colleges for men was 18 and that for women 2. Of the 18 colleges for men one was under district board management. The strength of the colleges for men, including the Oriental department of the Annamalai University, was 762 compared with 727 last year. The strength of the two colleges for women was 28. The number of advanced and elementary Sanskrit schools recognized by the department decreased from 76 to 70 and their strength from 4,624 to 4,238. The number of candidates who appeared for the public examination after completing the advanced courses in Sanskrit schools was 364 (including 4 women). Of these, 264 (including 4 women) were declared eligible for admission to University courses of study; 94 for Siromani or Vidya Pravina course; 61 for Vidwan or Bhasha Pravina course and 109 for either of the courses.

10. *Women's education*—(*a*) *General.*—The number of institutions intended for Indian women and girls decreased from 4,705 to 4,594 owing mainly to the closure of ill-working elementary schools and private unrecognized schools. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of institutions, the number of pupils reading in them rose from 446,702 to 452,711. The number of women and girls reading in all types of institutions for Indians was 1,066,356 as against 1,021,783 last year. To this increase of 44,573, elementary and secondary schools alone contributed 41,611 and 2,700 pupils respectively.

(b) *Collegiate.*—There were five first-grade arts colleges for women during the year—the same as last year; but their total strength was 853 as against 784 last year. In addition there were 736 women reading in arts colleges for men, as against 704 in the previous year. The two training colleges for women at Madras had 93 students on the rolls and the number of women reading in professional colleges for men was 214—201 in the three medical colleges, 6 in the Rajahmundry Training College, 5 in the Madras Law College and 2 in the Guindy Engineering College. The admission of women in the Guindy Engineering College was made for the first time during the year. In the two Sanskrit colleges for women 28 students were reading and in addition there were 33 women in Sanskrit colleges for men.

(c) *Secondary.*—There were 98 secondary schools for Indian girls as against 93 last year. Five new schools were opened during the year as detailed below :—

(1) Government Mappilla Girls' High School, Tirur, Malabar.
(2) Municipal Middle School, Tenali, Guntur.
(3) Little Flower Convent Middle School, Ranipet, North Arcot.
(4) Capitanio Middle School, Mangalore, South Kanara.
(5) Besant National Middle School, Mangalore, South Kanara

Four schools, which were classified as middle schools last year were classified during the year as high schools consequent on their opening higher forms. There were thus, on the 31st March 1941, 66 high and 32 middle schools, compared with 61 high and 32 middle schools last year. The total strength in these schools increased from 27,008 to 28,798. The number of girls reading in all secondary schools for boys and girls increased by 2,700, from 40,021 to 42,721. The number of teachers in secondary schools for girls increased from 1,422 to 1,525 including 102 men teachers. The number of trained teachers alone was 1,338 as against 1,266 last year.

(d) *Elementary.*—The number of elementary schools for girls further decreased from 4,474 to 4,360. This was due to the closure of ill-working schools under private and local board managements. But it is gratifying to note that the strength in these schools increased from 411,088 including 49,325 boys to 414,939 which included 49,625 boys. There was an appreciable increase in the number of girls reading in elementary schools for boys from 607,874 to 645,934.

The number of teachers employed in elementary schools for girls increased from 14,984 to 15,160 of whom 13,914 were trained.

The number of aided schools managed by teacher-managers was 454 and the number of trained teachers in them was 1,224 compared with 408 and 872 respectively last year.

The number of part time and night schools for girls decreased from 12 to 6.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for accommodating elementary schools for girls was 20 of which 4 were for schools under public management.

There were in the Presidency, 59 higher elementary schools for girls with Standard VI as the highest, 44 with Standard VII as the highest and 342 with Standard VIII as the highest.

(e) *Special education.*—The number of training schools for women increased from 63 to 66. Out of the provision for the Government Training School for Muhammadan Mistresses, Vaniyambadi, which remained closed during the previous year, a new Muhammadan school was opened by Government at Shevapet in Salem district. Two new training schools were opened during the year by private agency, the Valliammaiyar Training School at Kulasekarapatnam in Tinnevelly district and the Christ King Training School at Pavaratty in South Malabar. There were thus 33 schools under Government and 33 schools under private management. The strength in all Government Schools was 2,180 as against 2,101 last year. The strength of schools under all managements was 4,142 compared with 3,806 in the previous year. Classifying the scholars according to the grades, there were 618 in the secondary grade, 3,509 in the higher elementary grade and 15 in the lower elementary grade. In addition, there were 46 women under training in training schools for men.

11. *Anglo-Indian and European education.*—There were 74 high, middle and primary schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans compared with 73 last year. The increase by one was on account of the inclusion in the list of the Infant Jesus Primary School, Tangasseri. The St. Antony's School, Pudupet, which was a primary school for boys last year, has been raised to the status of a middle school. There were slight variations in the number of boys and girls schools. A few schools shown as boys schools last year were returned as girls schools during the year and vice versa, according to the predominance of boys or girls on the rolls. As the result of these changes there were 13 high, 11 middle and 10 primary schools for boys and 20 high, 13 middle and 7 primary schools for girls. Besides these schools, there were four special schools, two of which were training schools for masters and mistresses and one was an industrial school under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. The total strength of all the schools, including the four special schools, increased from 12,142 to 12,653. The increase was mostly owing to the admission of evacuated children from overseas. The number of non-Anglo-Indian and European pupils was 2,388 as against 2,318 in the previous year. The number of Anglo-Indian and European scholars in arts and professional colleges for men and women was 222 compared with 213 in 1939–40.

There were 805 teachers in all high, middle and primary schools for boys and girls as against 776 during the previous year. Of these teachers 680 were trained, 52 untrained but certificated and

73 untrained and uncertificated as against 668, 37 and 71 respectively, last year. Most of the untrained teachers were specialists or graduates.

The two training schools in the City of Madras had 79 mistresses and 3 masters on the rolls as against 67 and 10 last year. The two other special schools, the Bellary St. Joseph's Industrial School and the Madras New Town School of Dressmaking had together 85 pupils.

One hundred and thirty-one boys and 140 girls appeared for the High Grade Examination and 103 boys and 125 girls came out successful. For the Middle Grade Examination, 222 boys and 234 girls appeared and 179 boys and 203 girls passed the examination. Six schools presented pupils for the Cambridge Examinations.

Accommodation.—All the European schools except four schools (Doveton Training School, Vepery; European Protestant School, Vizagapatam; St. Hilda's High School, Ootacamund, and St. Domnicus Convent, St. Thomas Mount) are held in their own buildings. Eleven building schemes were placed on the approved list during the year and grant to the extent of Rs. 20,543 disbursed.

Domestic Science Training Centre for European teachers.—The Domestic Science Training Centre continued to give training in Needlework, Dressmaking and Domestic Science to teachers in European schools and to students under training in the two training schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans in Madras City. During the year, Miss W. Park, M.B.E., Lecturer in Domestic Science for European Schools, was on leave from April 9 to July 18, 1940. The training classes began in August 1940 and ended by April 1941. Another course of training began as usual in January 1941 and will end by December 1941. The number of teachers who attended the course as on 31st March 1941 was 162.

Manual Training Centre.—The two Manual Training Centres at Ootacamund and Madras managed by the respective Assistant Manual Training Instructors continued to provide useful instruction during the year. The Madras Centre provided instruction in its buildings at Egmore for 253 boys in the course of the year. The Assistant Manual Training Instructor, Madras, held classes twice a week in the Civil Orphan Asylums, Kilpauk, two classes being held from November 1940, and once a week in the St. Patrick's High School, Adyar. The number of pupils who received instruction in the two schools for the year was 128 as against 105 for the previous year. The Assistant Instructor at Ootacamund held Manual Training Classes at Ootacamund and St. George's Home, Ketti, and the number of pupils who received such instruction was 124 as against 110 last year. The average attendance at these classes has considerably increased during the year.

There was an increase in the number of boarders in approved Boarding Homes, their number being 4,259 during 1940–41 as against 3,914 in 1939–40.

Inspection.—The Inspectress of European Schools conducted the annual inspection of all the European schools—76 during the year.

The Inspectress of European Schools, Madras, continues to be the Local Secretary for the Madras Province for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

The Inter-Provincial Board of the European and Anglo-Indian Associations met on 3rd February 1941 at Delhi.

The Provincial Board met twice during the year in September 1940 and January 1941. Questions relating to (1) Special High School Examinations, (2) Bifurcation of courses in Standard V or VI and (3) Compulsory Provident Fund for teachers were discussed by the Board.

The European School-Leaving Certificate Board met three times during the year. The old Board constituted in 1938 ceased to function from 31st March 1941 on account of efflux of time and a new Board has been reconstituted with effect from 1st April 1941.

The total expenditure on Anglo-Indian and European Education increased from Rs. 25·83 lakhs to Rs. 27·80 lakhs, the increase being due mainly to high expenditure on boarding houses. Towards the total expenditure, public funds contributed 7·90 lakhs (28·41 per cent), fees 7·7 lakhs (27·58 per cent) and other sources 12·2 lakhs (44·01 per cent) the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 31·2, 23·6 and 45·2.

12. *Muhammadan education—General statistics*.—The total number of public institutions intended for Muhammadans decreased from 3,391 to 3,279 so also their strength from 289,387 to 282,725. The decrease was due to the closure of ill-working elementary schools mostly under aided management. The number of private unrecognized institutions fell from 235 to 233 and their strength from 9,249 to 9,180.

Collegiate.—The number of students reading in arts colleges for men and women increased from 685 to 808. Of these, 176 including 15 Mappilla pupils, were in the Madras Muhammadan College and 29 in the Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi. Arabic under Part II of the Intermediate Course was instituted during the year in the Brennen College, Tellicherry. There were, in the three Arabic Colleges at Kurnool, Vellore and Omerabad, 139 pupils as against 148 in the previous year. The number of Muhammadan Women reading in all arts colleges for men and women increased slightly from 36 to 38. One hundred and thirty-one Muhammadan students, including 13 women, were in Professional Colleges for men and women compared with 117 in the previous year.

Secondary.—The number of secondary schools intended for Muhammadan boys was 16, the same as last year, but the number of secondary schools for girls increased from 2 to 3 owing to the opening of a new Government High School for Mappilla Girls at Tirur, South Malabar. The strength of boys' schools increased

from 3,748 to 3,868 and that of girls' schools from 502 to 689. The total number of Muhammadan pupils reading in all secondary schools for Indians increased from 14,657 (13,631 boys and 1,026 girls) to 15,902 (14,657 boys and 1,245 girls).

Elementary schools.—There were 2,747 elementary schools for Muhammadan boys with 239,517 pupils compared with 2,816 schools with 243,919 pupils last year. The number of elementary schools for Muhammadan girls was 490 with 37,066 pupils as against 534 schools with 39,708 pupils. The total number of Muhammadan pupils reading in all elementary schools decreased from 344,768 (232,014 boys and 112,754 girls) to 342,603 (228,451 boys and 114,152 girls); but the number of Muhammadan pupils reading at the V standard increased by over 2,500.

Mappilla education—Boys' Schools—North Malabar.—There were 514 recognized elementary schools for Mappilla boys with a strength of 50,721 (33,685 boys and 17,036 girls) compared with 52,627 (35,572 boys and 17,055 girls). The number of Mappilla pupils in non-Mappilla schools decreased from 3,048 to 2,923.

There were 1,983 teachers in these schools of whom 1,428 were trained, compared with 2,092 teachers including 1,311 trained last year. The number of Mappilla teachers alone in these schools decreased from 869 to 769 of whom 594 were trained.

The only secondary school in the district that is exclusively intended for Mappillas, viz., the Madrasa-Thul-Muhammadeya Middle School, Calicut, worked with 140 pupils during the year. The total number of Mappilla pupils in all secondary schools in the district was 821 (681 boys and 140 girls) compared with 711 (601 boys and 110 girls) last year.

South Malabar.—There were 847 recognized elementary schools for Mappilla boys as against 872 last year. The decrease is due to the closure of uneconomic and inefficient schools. Their strength also decreased from 89,644 (57,343 boys and 32,301 girls) to 86,903 (55,048 boys and 31,855 girls). The number of Mappilla pupils in non-Mappilla Schools increased from 5,939 to 6,159.

There were 3,151 teachers in these schools of whom 2,037 were trained, compared with 3,394 teachers including 1,805 trained, last year. The number of Mappilla teachers alone in these schools decreased from 2,069 to 1,868 of whom 1,371 were trained.

The one Government Boys' Secondary School specially intended for Mappillas at Malappuram continued to work as in the previous year with Forms IV to VI. The total strength of the school rose from 177 to 201. The total number of Mappillas reading in all boys' secondary schools in the district was 829 (785 boys and 44 girls) compared with 695 (661 boys and 34 girls) last year.

South Kanara.—The number of elementary schools for Mappillas increased from 79 to 80 and their strength from 6,725 to 6,933 (4,850 boys and 2,083 girls). The strength of Mappilla pupils in non-Mappilla schools increased from 3,421 to 4,417 (3,794 boys and 623 girls).

There were 226 teachers in these schools which included 193 trained teachers compared with 221 teachers including 185 trained last year. The number of Mappilla teachers alone was 130, of whom 110 were trained, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 119 and 101 respectively.

Girls' schools—Malabar.—The number of elementary schools intended for Mappilla girls was 119 as against 120 in the previous year. Two ill-working board schools were amalgamated with boys' schools and two uneconomic board schools were closed and three aided schools were opened during the year. The strength in these schools decreased from 10,529 to 10,223 (6,505 girls and 3,718 boys). The strength of Mappilla pupils alone in these schools decreased from 9,214 (6,036 girls and 3,178 boys) to 8,885 (5,680 girls and 3,205 boys). The total number of Mappilla girls in all girls' schools was 6,401 as against 6,754 last year.

The total number of teachers in these schools was 435 of whom 366 were trained. The number of Mappilla teachers alone was 114 of whom 88 were trained, as against 124 last year. Of the trained teachers, 80 were women.

A Government high school for Mappilla girls was opened in June 1940 with Forms I to IV at Tirur. It is a residential school and had 132 Mappilla girls on the rolls. The total number of Mappilla girls reading in all secondary schools was 237 as against 86 in the previous year.

South Kanara.—As in the last year there were 11 elementary schools for Mappilla girls. Their strength increased from 780 to 822 (678 girls and 144 boys). The number of Mappilla pupils alone was 800 (656 girls and 143 boys) compared with 764 (625 girls and 139 boys) last year. The number of Mappilla pupils in all girls' schools rose from 869 (691 girls and 178 boys) to 1,093 (861 girls and 232 boys).

The number of teachers increased by one from 23. Of the 24 teachers, 22 were trained women, including 5 Mappilla women.

Education in the Laccadives and Amindivi Islands.—The schools in the Laccadives were inspected during the year.

13. *Education of the scheduled classes (Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and other kindred classes).*—There was a further decrease in the number of public institutions mainly intended for scheduled classes from 7,383 to 7,019. Their strength likewise decreased from 348,374 to 342,867; but the decrease was confined to the lower standards. The strength in Standard V has increased from 27,101 to 32,998 or by 5,897.

The number of private unrecognized schools for these classes also decreased from 25 to 16 and their strength from 1,003 to 649.

The total number of pupils of these classes in all public institutions increased only from 338,369 to 339,081. But there was an increase of 6,368 pupils in standards and classes above the second standard, including an increase of 2,699 at the literacy point. There were besides 184 pupils in arts, oriental and professional colleges including 16 women. In all other special schools

there were 2,406 pupils belonging to these classes. Three hundred and sixty-two pupils belonging to the scheduled classes completed their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates during the year and 293 were successful in the Training-School Leaving Certificate examination of whom 39 were women.

The number of schools in the plains under public management not specially intended for the scheduled classes and into which pupils belonging to these classes were admitted rose from 12,392 in the previous year to 12,484 during the year under report, while the number of such pupils rose from 82,429 in 1939–40 to 86,639 in 1940–41.

There were 1,159 teachers of the scheduled classes employed in schools not specially intended for them against 1,001 in the previous year.

The total number of schools under public management not specially intended for the scheduled classes which were held in inaccessible places or which were nominally accessible was 108 during 1940–41 as against 163 in the previous year. During the year under report, two schools held in agraharams, chavadis, etc., and sixty-eight schools held in rented buildings not accessible to the scheduled classes were removed to buildings accessible to all classes against 2 and 24 respectively in the previous year.

The following excerpts from the report of the Commissioner of Labour illustrate the further progress made :—

> There was no change during the year in the policy of the department in regard to the starting and maintenance of separate elementary schools. The efforts mentioned in the previous year's report continued to be taken in the direction of making the existing schools more efficient and utilizing the finances of Government to greater advantage by closing inefficient schools and starting fresh schools in places where they were needed.
>
> At the beginning of the year, there were 1,200 schools. Eleven schools were started during the year and 57 were closed. There were thus 1,154 schools working at the end of the year. Of these 1,149 were day schools, 2 night schools and 3 combined day and night schools. Fifty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-four pupils consisting of 38,179 boys and 14,505 girls received instruction in these schools during the year as against 52,077 in the previous year. One thousand six hundred and ninety-eight teachers were employed in the schools of whom 1,697 were trained and one was untrained. A sum of Rs. 20,195 was spent on the construction and repair of school buildings during the year.
>
> During the year, Government considered the possibility of providing free midday meals to the pupils of Labour Schools particularly in poor areas and meeting the cost by closing down a number of single-teacher schools of doubtful efficiency. The idea behind this proposal was that it

was better, with limited finances, to enable a reasonable number of the children to study up to the fifth standard and thus become permanently literate, than to provide the facility of a school for larger numbers, most of whom for various reasons, mainly poverty and the demand for their services at home in order to earn some pittance, dropped away from attendance before they received any lasting benefit from schools. The Government, therefore, decided that, as an experimental measure, arrangements should be made for the provision of free midday meals in eight Labour schools. In pursuance of the orders of Government eight labour schools with two or more teachers—two schools in each of the districts of East Godavari, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and one in each of the districts of Chingleput and Nellore were selected in consultation with the Collectors concerned for trying the experiment. The Collectors of the districts where the experiment was tried, reported that after the introduction of free midday meals, the strength of the schools, especially in the first standard increased considerably, that there was regularity in attendance and that the pupils looked more cheerful and interested in their lessons. The question of continuing the scheme of supply of free midday meals during the next school year is under the consideration of Government.

Admission to the first standard was also ordered to be made only twice a year as in the case of admission to other standards.

Scholarships.—The grant of scholarships to pupils of the communities eligible for help by the Labour Department proceeded on the usual lines. The demand for scholarships has been increasing. Five thousand four hundred and eighty-four non-residential scholarships for ordinary general education, involving an expenditure of Rs. 71,391 were granted during the year. Sixty-five residential scholarships for ordinary education, involving an expenditure of Rs. 7,474 were also granted. The number of scholarships granted for professional and commercial courses of study was 30. Ten pupils of the Madras Seva Sadan were as usual granted residential scholarships. The Scheduled Class boy who was transferred as a paid apprentice in Motor Mechanism in Messrs. Simpson and Company, continued to board and lodge in the Slater Hostel during the year. There were seven apprentices holding labour scholarships in the Public Works Department Workshop, one at Madras, three each at Bezwada and Dowlaishwaram. In the Samalkot Workshops of the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Company, there was one apprentice holding labour scholarship. One hundred and ten industrial scholarships, involving an expenditure of Rs. 4,508 were sanctioned during the year. Forty-five of the scholarships were residential and 65 were non-residential. Sixteen pupils who were holding industrial scholarships in the previous year were given bonuses during the year,

on satisfactorily completing their courses of study. Exemption from payment of examination fees of the total value of Rs. 1,796 was granted to pupils appearing for the various examinations. Non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 597 were sanctioned by the Commissioner of Labour to pupils in several institutions for the purchase of books, clothing, and for other expenditure connected with their courses of study.

Hostels.—The several hostels for the Scheduled Classes under Government management worked satisfactorily during the year.

The policy was continued during the year of granting financial assistance to private associations towards the cost of the maintenance of the hostels and boarding homes conducted by them for the benefit of the Scheduled Classes. Various associations received grant during the year of which the most important was the Harijan Sevak Sangh, represented by the Tamil Nad, Andhra and Madras City branches of the Sangh.

The total expenditure on "Education" of the communities declared eligible for the ameliorative measures undertaken by Labour Department amounted to Rs. 8·58 lakhs.

14. *Education of the Aboriginal and Hill and Criminal Tribes*—(1) *Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.*—The number of elementary schools for boys specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency Tracts increased from 150 to 172 and their strength rose from 4,970 to 5,735. The number of pupils in all these schools belonging to aboriginal and hill tribes alone during the year under report was 3,884 (3,147 boys and 737 girls). The total number of pupils belonging to these classes studying in all types of institutions was 16,232 (12,685 boys and 3,547 girls) as against 16,174 (13,055 boys and 3,119 girls) last year.

The number of schools working exclusively for educating the Chenchu children in the Kurnool district remained the same, namely, 23 during the year under report. These schools are mainly located over and around the Nallamalai Hills. The Collector of Kurnool in his capacity as Special Chenchu Officer continued to be the manager of these schools. The number of pupils increased from 595 (380 boys and 215 girls) to 614 (391 boys and 223 girls) during the year. Accommodation and equipment in these schools were suitable and satisfactory throughout the year. There was adequate provision for playgrounds and gardens. Pupils were taught handicrafts, such as leaf-plate stitching, rope and basket-making, in which the children showed appreciable interest and enthusiasm. As usual there was for the pupils free supply of midday meals, free distribution of clothes, books and slates. There was also provision for periodical medical inspection.

During the year under report the number of schools in the Nilgiris was 78 as against 75 in the previous year. Of these schools 61 were board schools and 17 non-mission and mission. The strength in these schools increased from 4,534 (3,821 boys and 713 girls) to 4,948 (4,012 boys and 936 girls). Children belonging to the Badaga, Kota, Toda, Kurumba and Irula tribes

attended these schools. Efforts were made to bring more children under instruction by the award of more scholarships to the poor girls of these tribes and by the provision of better boarding and lodging facilities.

In the Vizagapatam district, three schools were closed during the year because of their inefficient and ill-working nature and consequently the number of schools for the aboriginal tribes fell from 14 to 11. These schools were managed by mission and non-mission bodies, the latter undertaking the management of nine schools. There were 162 boys and 68 girls during the year as against 225 boys and 74 girls in the previous year.

Two schools for Koyas and Konda Reddies continued to work under the management of the District Board in East Godavari district. The schools worked with 85 pupils during the year of whom 55 were boys and 30 girls. The only school for Koyas in the West Godavari district had on its rolls 17 boys and 5 girls compared with 26 and 9 respectively in the previous year. Four schools were working in Guntur district with a strength of 130 (108 boys and 22 girls) as against 123 (103 boys and 20 girls) last year. In the Bellary district there were 19 schools for the benefit of the Lambadi children during the year under report. The schools had on the rolls 660 boys and 127 girls as against 773 boys and 109 girls last year. The fall in strength was mainly owing to the closing of two inefficiently working schools.

One Labour school and one Board school were working in the Anantapur district for children belonging to Lambadi tribe. There were in these schools 62 boys and 16 girls compared with 61 boys and 3 girls in the previous year. In Nellore district one Labour and two aided non-mission schools met the educational needs of aboriginee children. There were 126 pupils in these schools. Three schools were working with a strength of 112 (92 boys and 20 girls) as against 104 (87 boys and 17 girls) last year in North Arcot district. Most of the pupils belonged to the class known as "Malayalis," the aborigines of the district. In Trichinopoly district, six schools were working for the education of aboriginee children. The schools had a strength of 116. There were three schools in Madura district specially intended for aboriginal and hill tribes. Twenty-three boys and 12 girls were under instruction during the year. In Coimbatore district one school for Malasas was working with a strength of 42 pupils (30 boys and 12 girls).

In Salem district the educational needs of the Malayalis were supplied by 15 schools. There was in these schools a total strength of 432 of whom 64 were girls compared with 464 pupils including 50 girls in the previous year. In the schools intended for Paniyars, Kuruchiyans, Pallars and Malayans, there were 75 boys and 42 girls under instruction during the year as against 84 and 57 respectively in the previous year. Two special Labour schools were working in South Malabar district with 146 boys and

science, etc., the children were taught tape and rope-making, mat weaving, cane chair making and bag-weaving. The blind section of the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb School, Teynampet, had a strength of 59 pupils. Instruction was imparted through the medium of English and Tamil, the subjects taught being general knowledge, typewriting, etc. Singing, kolattam, kummi, basketry and rattan work were also taught. The Braille system was followed. Indian music continued to be very popular and the children showed satisfactory progress. English music was also taught. Much benefit and enjoyment were derived by the pupils from the radio set which was installed last year. The music competition continued to be held during the year and the winners were given prizes and certificates.

The T.D.T.A. School for blind boys at Palamcottah had a strength of 35 boys. All the pupils were in the boarding home attached to the institution. In addition to general education, vocational and industrial training was imparted. Weaving and rattan work were taught to 22 pupils. The girls' section of the blind school at Palamcottah had on its rolls 29 pupils and it continued to do good work. The pupils were taught mat and tape-weaving also.

There were 44 pupils (35 boys and 9 girls) in the Municipal Free Deaf and Dumb School, Coimbatore. Free mid-day meals were provided for poor and deserving pupils. Steps are being taken by the municipality to construct a spacious building with residential quarters and a playground. Articulate speech and language, speech reading, sense training, arithmetic, history and geography, drawing and spinning were the subjects taught during the year. Provision was made for the medical inspection of boys and girls twice a year.

The strength in the School for the Deaf and Dumb, Mylapore, was 101 during the year. Swimming and gardening for boys and girls, manual training for boys and needle work for girls formed the special educational features of this institution. Facilities for games such as net ball, badminton, ring tennis and hockey were available in the school. A sale of work, including a number of articles made by both the boys and the girls was held in November and was opened by Her Excellency.

The deaf and dumb section of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb School at Teynampet had a strength of 113 pupils. There were 10 divisions in this section. In one of these divisions the teaching is done in English and in all the others it is done in Tamil. Lip-reading, articulation, sense training, arithmetic, paper cutting, wood work, painting, and sewing were taught to the pupils. Tailoring and needle work were taught to deaf boys and embroidery to deaf girls. In the section for the blind 59 pupils were studying during the year.

The Deaf and Dumb School at Palamcottah gave instruction to 51 girls and 61 boys. Basket-making, string work and cotton twisting were taught during the year.

The Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Karaikudi, was housed in a new building constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,200. It had during the year 19 pupils on its rolls. Besides elementary education, training was also given in spinning. Poor pupils were fed free by Sri A. P. Pyarilal, a merchant, and Sri A. R. Chockalingam Chettiar, one of the Councillors.

The Leper Home Day School at Bapatla had 16 pupils as against 12 last year. The children were given food and clothing and supplied with books and slates. They were lodged separate from their more infectious parents. One mistress, a leper, higher elementary trained, was working as a teacher in the school. The other leper school attached to the Bethesda Leper Hospital, Narsapur, and managed by the Godavari Delta Mission had a total strength of 40 pupils including 13 girls. The school was working with five standards and two trained teachers.

16. *Private institutions.*—The total number of private unrecognized schools further decreased during the year from 468 to 441 and their strength from 17,012 to 14,885. The district of Malabar had the largest number of unrecognized schools, most of which were classified as Arabic schools.

17. *Books—(a) Connemara Library.*—The total number of books added to the library during the year, apart from periodicals, was 407. The supply of books and periodicals from outside India by the Agent was irregular throughout the year due to the international situation. Two new periodicals have been added during the year. During the year there was a rise in the number of readers in the library from 47,894 in the previous year to 48,170, as well as a rise in the number of depositors from 2,004 in the previous year to 2,154, which indicates that the usefulness of the library has increased. The number of volumes lent to the residents in the city and its vicinity during the year was 25,598, the number of volumes lent to mufassal libraries was 52 and the number of volumes consulted in the library was 115,563.

(b) *Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.*—There were 4,328 visitors to the library consulting 9,441 books and manuscripts during the year 1940–41 as against 4,105 visitors, who consulted 9,833 works in the previous year. Works in Sanskrit were, as usual, the largest in number to be consulted, numbering 3,250, while the number of Persian, Arabic and Hindustani manuscripts consulted was only 9. Valuable information about manuscripts and copies of manuscripts were furnished to various persons and institutions. Manuscripts of great interest were lent for exhibition at the Fifth Centenary Celebration of the Invention of Printing held at Madras in December 1940. Though new manuscripts were not acquired during the year, as many as 72 Sanskrit manuscripts were restored and 9 manuscripts were transcribed and added to the stock of manuscripts in Sanskrit.

Parts of the Mahabharata of Sri Patanjali and of the " Sri Ramanuja Campu " by Sri R. Ramanuja were printed at the Government Press, Madras, and parts of Sastradipika Balabharata,

Nayamanjeri and Srungaraprakasa were published in the Sankaragurukula Patrika of the Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam. The printing of Ghanasyama's Damaruka was completed. Eight hundred and seventy-six works were issued on loan during the year as against 762 during the previous year.

The Advisory Committee met once during the year.

(c) *Text-book Committee.*—The rules relating to the working of the Text-book Committee were revised by Government during the year. The most important change brought about is that the publishers who are desirous of submitting books for the consideration of the committee must, in the first instance, get themselves registered on payment of a registration fee of Rs. 200. Only registered publishers can now submit books for consideration by the committee. Fees have also been prescribed for scrutiny of books at certain rates and the members of the Text-book Committee are now remunerated for their services. Provision has also been made in the revised rules for the appointment of a separate sub-committee of experts to deal with all books intended for use in elementary schools.

During the year under report 120 publishers submitted their applications for registration of which 110 were accepted. The registration fees collected amounted to Rs. 24,200. On account of the several changes introduced in the working of the committee only one meeting was held in September 1940 and 2,107 books were considered in all as against 3,797 in two sessions in the previous year. The greatest number of books was, as usual, in Tamil and Telugu and a sum of Rs. 11,995 was realized in 1940–41 as fees for the scrutiny of books. One thousand four hundred and thirty-nine books were declared suitable for use in schools. Out of the total of 2,107 books considered during the year, 900 volumes relate to various non-language subjects written mainly in the languages of the Province. They included a large number of text-books on history, geography, mathematics, physical and natural science, education, physical education, music and commercial subjects. Under "History" 128 texts in Tamil and 133 in Telugu were received. Of them 79 in Tamil and 82 in Telugu were rejected as unsuitable. Similarly 54 out of 93 Tamil texts on physical science and natural science and 41 out of 78 in Telugu on the same subjects were declared unsuitable. The question of the standardization of technical and scientific terms in the local languages was taken up during the year and a committee was appointed by the Government for the purpose. This general committee with the Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri as the Chairman met twice during the year. Several special sub-committees have been constituted for the different languages of the Presidency to prepare lists of scientific terms in the various local languages, following the recommendations of this general committee.

(*d*) *Libraries*.—There were 1,151 public libraries in the Presidency during 1940–41 as against 1,137 during 1939–40 of which six were specially intended for women. Eight hundred and eighteen libraries were under the management of district boards including panchayats, 49 under municipalities, 49 attached to co-operative societies and the remaining 235 under private management. One hundred and fifty-four libraries under private managements were registered as against 156 in the previous year.

The total number of books available in these libraries in 1940–41 was 743,641 as against 721,949 during 1939–40. Journals were also supplied to these libraries for the benefit of the readers. The number of persons who made use of the libraries during the year was 2,323,399 as against 1,911,331 in the previous year. There has thus been a greater desire on the part of the public to avail themselves of the facilities provided in these libraries.

The total expenditure on public libraries was Rs. 1,24,136 of which Rs. 53,656 was from local funds and Rs. 70,480 from private sources. No grant from the education budget was sanctioned for the libraries during the year under report.

The inspection of libraries was as usual conducted by the officers of the Education Department.

(*e*) *Use of school libraries by the public*.—The scheme inaugurated in 1939–40 to throw open school libraries to the public has not been very successful, and the progress made during the year cannot be said to be satisfactory, though a larger number of school libraries were thrown open to the public. As against 92 secondary schools for boys, 10 for girls and 2 schools for Europeans during 1939–40, 138 secondary schools for boys, 7 for girls and 2 for Europeans have thrown open their school libraries for use by the general public during the year under report. In Chingleput district, 14 out of a total of 18 secondary schools threw open their libraries to the public while in the Tanjore district 18 schools out of 34, invited the public to have the benefit of their libraries. Madras City made a poor response in this direction as only 3 managements adopted the scheme. But the number of persons who used these libraries has decreased as it was only 4,029 as against 4,752 in the previous year. But some institutions made themselves popular and attracted a large number of readers. This is evidently due to the enthusiasm of those who have been entrusted with the task and their attitude towards the public. The Hindu Nadars High School, Sivakasi, had the credit of having the highest number of visitors to its library in the Province and the total number having been 432. This attendance the management was able to secure by allowing the public to make a free use of the dailies, weeklies and monthlies of the literary society of the school. The library of the Board High School, Bhadrachalam, had 319 visitors though its library had only 215 books and 3 journals available to the general public and though it was thrown open only in July 1940. The next in popularity was the library attached to the A.M. High School, Pasumalai, where there were

291 visitors during the year. Among the girls' school the Government school at Cuddapah was popular.

This scheme is found working well among a number of elementary schools in Tinnevelly district. One school at Kooniyur is reported to have had 700 visitors during the year. In West Godavari district, a library association is furthering this library movement with the co-operation of the district board by throwing open the libraries attached to the Board Higher Elementary School.

(*f*) *Registration of books.*—The total number of publications, including periodicals, registered during 1940–41 was 3,478 as against 4,201 in the previous year. There has been a fall in the output of books as well as of periodicals which may be attributed to the prevailing unfavourable economic conditions.

The number of original publications was 2,861. Re-editions and translations numbered 531 and 86 respectively. Arranged language-war, the number in the languages of the Province was 2,167, in English and other European languages 742, in more than one language 457 and in classical languages 112.

Madras held its leading position as the largest publishing centre. Bellary and Vizagapatam among the Telugu districts, and North Arcot, the Nilgiris, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly among the Tamil districts have shown increased literary activity. The progress shown by the district of South Kanara was the most marked. The fall in the number of publications was appreciable, in the case of East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna among Telugu districts and of Coimbatore and Madura among the Tamil districts. Malabar continued its activity almost at the level of the previous year.

The classification according to subjects shows an increase only under poetry, philosophy, fiction and politics.

One thousand one hundred and twenty-one or nearly 43 per cent of the total output under "Books" were designed for educational purposes. The main reason for the decrease in publications in the year 1940–41 appears to be the higher cost of paper and printing due to war conditions.

The Registrar of Books was able to detect during the year 39 cases of default on the part of the keepers of presses who failed to register their publication in accordance with the rules contained in the Press and Registration of Books Act.

18. *Miscellaneous*—(*a*) *Adult education.*—Adult education attached to the following Government institutions worked during the year :—

(1) Government Training College, Rajahmundry.
(2) Government Training School for Masters, Rajahmundry.
(3) Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras.
(4) Teachers' College, Saidapet.
(5) Government Training School for Masters, Ramnad.

(6) Government Training School for Mistresses, Ramnad.
(7) Government Victoria College, Palghat.

The Adult education classes attached to the following Government institutions which worked in the previous year were closed during the course of the year 1940–41 :—

(1) Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.
(2) Government Training School for Masters, Bezwada.
(3) Government Training School for Masters, Chittoor.
(4) Government Training School for Masters, Cannanore.
(5) Government College, Kumbakonam.

The Presidency College and the Queen Mary's College Social Service Groups are reported to have imparted adult education as one of the items of their activities. The classes attached to the Government Victoria College, Palghat, have been recognized and aided from Provincial Funds as a night school.

Regular classes were held in the evenings. Lectures on various topics of interest illustrated by magic lantern slides were delivered for the benefit of those reading in these classes. The classes were conducted by the pupil teachers in the case of training institutions and were maintained mainly out of voluntary subscriptions from the students and the staff.

In addition to the adult education classes attached to Government institutions, the Municipal Councils, Tellicherry, Dharapuram, Proddatur, Udamalpet, Tanjore, Erode, Ellore, Tiruvannamalai and Tuticorin and the District Boards, West Godavari and Tinnevelly, were permitted to open adult education classes during the year. The Municipal Council, Tuticorin, maintained an adult education centre for women. Of those classes which worked during the previous year, the classes in Chidambaram Municipality and the three classes for women in Palamcottah Municipality did not thrive and they were closed during 1940–41. The other classes in the Municipalities of Dindigul, Pollachi, Calicut, Udipi and District Board, Ramnad, did not apply for continuance during 1940–41. Apparently there was not enough strength and the illiterate adults, most of them being labourers generally were not enthusiastic in learning.

The expenditure which local bodies were permitted to incur on adult educational work is now subject to a greater control in cases where adequate provision has not been made for elementary education.

(b) *Physical education for men.*—The Senior Physical Director inspected 77 Secondary, 12 Training, 60 Elementary and 3 Special Schools. In addition he visited 21 Secondary, 1 Training, 25 Elementary and 4 Special Schools. As in the last year, he conducted the examination in Physical Training of the B.Ed. Students of the Government Training College, Rajahmundry. He also supervised the demonstrations of physical activities held at

Ambasamudram, Pallavaram, Coimbatore, Madras and Kumbakonam. A special demonstration was conducted by him in November 1940 in aid of His Excellency the Governor's War Fund. As in previous years, he delivered addresses on physical and health education in several districts and held meetings with Physical Training Instructors, Headmasters and Sports Secretaries.

A steadily growing improvement in the spirit of sportsmanship in inter-school competitions was in evidence. There was also improvement in the type of physical education programme. There is gradually coming into being a greater variety of activities, fewer meaningless artificial activities and more of the natural physical activities. There has been encouraging improvement in the organization and management of athletic associations throughout the Presidency. More districts are giving attention to better organization and to proper classification of boys for competition. This has resulted in larger numbers participating and in much greater satisfaction and benefit to those who participate.

The most noteworthy feature in regard to physical education was the approval by Government of the measure for the inclusion of records of physical education and physical fitness of pupils in secondary schools in their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and of students under training in training schools in their Training School-Leaving Certificates. Attendance at Physical Education class has been made compulsory commencing with Form IV from the year under report and the students are required to put in 75 per cent of the total number of physical education classes for the whole year. Play habits, health habits, sportsmanship habits and fundamental physical skills have to be watched and noted carefully in the case of each pupil. The students' ability in organizing games has also to be noted.

The Young Men's Christian Association College of Physical Education continued to do very useful work and gave instruction in Physical Education to 15 candidates in the Diploma Course, to 14 in the Higher Grade Certificates course and to 36 in the Lower Grade Certificate Course. A number of students came from outside the Presidency.

As a means to make physical education efficient, the need for the provision of adequate playgrounds was urged on all managements and Government grants for the acquisition and improvement of playgrounds were increased.

(c) *Physical education for women.*—The Government Physical Education Training Class for Women, since its inception in 1928 had been held at the Lady Willingdon Training College where accommodation was quite inadequate. It was also found increasingly difficult to secure adequate lecturers to assist in the lecture work and other technical instruction. In order, therefore, to improve the course and to secure satisfactory acommodation and increased scope for teaching, the class was, as an experiment, shifted during the year to the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet. There were 26 students undergoing the course.

Lectures were held jointly with men students of the college; but all practical work was completely separated from them. A building near the college was rented as a hostel for the students. Twenty-six students were admitted to the course during the year under review which was the largest number up to date. All the 26 candidates successfully completed the course and diplomas were awarded to all of them. The reputation of the class has spread throughout India and students from Mysore, Travancore, Gwalior and Patiala sought admission. Mrs. Buck, Woman Specialist in Physical Education, could not go on a tour of inspection as she had to remain at headquarters to conduct the Physical Education Class at Saidapet. However, a refresher class for Physical Training Instructresses was held from September 1st to 7th, 1940 and was attended by 19 Physical Training Instructresses. Another such course was held for 3 Physical Training Instructresses from January 6th to 10th, 1941.

As in the case of boys, physical education was made a compulsory subject for girls also and their record of physical activities and skills was required to be included in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and Training-School Leaving Certificate registers. As regards girls reading in boys high schools the management have been asked to employ women teachers for physical education if a sufficiently large number of girls attend the schools. On the whole physical education for girls made good progress during the year.

(*d*) *Report on Rural Reconstruction Work.*—A number of local bodies and private associations continued to interest themselves in rural reconstruction work. Though reports have been received from nearly 50 centres, the list cannot be regarded as exhaustive, as it is likely that the work done by some private committees and associations has not been brought to the notice of the departmental officers.

It is gratifying to note that in many areas, schools were the actual centres of rural reconstruction work and that teachers mostly employed in elementary schools, participated in this work. Scout troops, Junior Red Cross Groups and pupils of schools also co-operated in several of these centres.

The work of the Village Uplift and Sports Sanghams and Parents' Associations organized in the Salem district, the Grama Sanghams of the North Arcot district, and of the village reconstruction committees in the Chittoor district, deserves special mention. In these three districts rural reconstruction activities were, as it is to be expected, extensive and the district boards also took particular interest in reconstruction work.

In the other districts rural reconstruction work was confined to a few centres. The work done by the D.M.R.T. in Malabar, by the District Board, Nilgiris, at Devani and Anikorai centres and by the Health Unit at Poonamallee deserves special mention.

The District Board, Tanjore, carried on as usual rural reconstruction work on a large scale throughout the district with

the help of two motor vans each equipped with a propagandist, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a Cinema Operator. The vans contained a library, dispensary, radio, gramophone, public address outfit and cinema films.

The nature of the work carried on at the different centres varied naturally according to the agency. It extended from talks and lectures on subjects connected with health and sanitation to the running of free dispensaries and maternity welfare centres. Demonstrations in agricultural methods and of agricultural implements, the organization of rural games, the organization of co-operative societies, the development of cottage industries, the construction of latrines and the opening of libraries and adult education classes were some of the items of work which received attention.

(*e*) *Tecahers' Associations, Managers' and Teacher-Managers' Associations and Teachers' Unions—Teachers' Associations.*—There were 2,252 Elementary Teachers' Associations during the year under review as against 2,201 during the previous year. Of these 1,906 were intended for teachers in boys' schools and 346 for teachers in girls' schools as against 1,887 and 324 respectively in the previous year. These associations were as usual under the control of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses and attendance at the meetings of these associations, which were held once in a month was compulsory. During the year under report 22,358 meetings were held. These meetings served as central classes for teachers and many of the Associations conducted refresher courses of studies for teachers. Besides the usual programme of work, viz., conducting demonstration lessons, acquainting teachers assembled with the latest circulars enunciating the policy of the department and teaching methods, etc., exhibitions of teaching aids and charts were held in certain centres and war propaganda was invariably done. In aid of the war, dramas were staged in certain centres at Tanjore and Tinnevelly and collections to the extent of Rs. 1,300 and Rs. 750 respectively were made to His Excellency the Governor's War Fund. Libraries were opened in certain centres in Salem and Tanjore districts.

Teacher-Managers' and Managers' Associations.—There were 79 Teacher-Managers' Associations and 40 Managers' Associations during the year as against 62 and 21 respectively in the previous year.

Teachers' unions.—There were 233 unions during the year as against 97 in the previous year as detailed below :—

Municipal Teachers' Unions	45
Board Teachers' Unions	105
Aided School Teachers' Unions	83

(*f*) *Teachers employed as postmasters.*—The number of teachers employed as postmasters in the Presidency decreased from 479 to 388, of whom 2 were teachers in schools under Government

management and 386 in schools under the management of local boards. The percentage of branch offices in charge of schoolmasters in relation to the total number of extra-departmental branch offices was 9·6 as against 13·0 in 1939–40.

(*g*) *General.*—Service registers and certified copies of them and the inventories of valuable stock are reported to have been maintained.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. M. STATHAM,

Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT HAVE INTRODUCED COMPULSION.

1 Vellore.
2 Kumbakonam (boys and girls).
3 Negapatam.
4 Conjeeveram.
5 Tellicherry.
6 Tiruppur.
7 Tirunelveli
8 Chingleput.
9 Erode (boys and non-Muslim girls).
10 Masulipatam.
11 Cochin (boys and non-Muslim girls).
12 Mayavaram.
13 Madura (boys and girls).
14 Hindupur.
15 Proddatur.
16 Dindigul.
17 Calicut.
18 Virudunagar.
19 Ellore.
20 Rajahmundry.
21 Madras Corporation (boys and non-Muslim girls).
22 Vizagapatam.
23 Nellore.
24 Coimbatore (boys and girls).
25 Bezwada.
26 Salem (boys and girls).
27 Cocanada (boys and girls).

NAMES OF TALUKS IN WHICH COMPULSION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED.

1 Walluvanad taluk, Mannarghat Village Panchayat.
2 Ponnani—Three select amsoms.
3 Ernad—Select amsoms in East and West Ernad.
4 Sivakasi—Vadamalapuram and Sengamalanachiyarpuram (boys and girls).
5 Saidapet taluk (Chingleput district).
6 Tiruvadi Union (Tanjore district).

LIST OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT DO NOT COLLECT EDUCATION CESS.

1 Chicacole.
2 Anakapalle.
3 Bimlipatam.
4 Ongole.
5 Kurnool.
6 Nandyal.
7 Bellary.
8 Adoni.
Cuddapah.
10 Tiruvannamalai.
11 Vaniyambadi.
12 Walajapet.
13 Chidambaram.
14 Tanjore.
15 Mayavaram.
16 Tiruvarur.
17 Mannargudi.
18 Trichinopoly.
19 Karur.
20 Srivilliputtur.
21 Karaikudi.
22 Devakottai.
23 Tuticorin.
24 Pollachi.
25 Coonoor.
26 Palghat.

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

			Percentage of scholars to total population.			
			Recognized institutions.		All institutions.	
			1941.	1940.	1941.	1940.
Area in square miles	125,131	—				
Population—						
Males	21,846,102	Males	10·4	10·5	10·4	10·5
Females	22,291,338	Females ..	4·8	4·6	4·8	4·6
Total ..	44,137,440	Total ..	7·6	7·6	7·6	7·6

—	Institutions. 1941.	Institutions. 1940.	Institutions. Increase or decrease.	Scholars. 1941.	Scholars. 1940.	Scholars. Increase or decrease.	Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4).
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities	3	3	..	973† 21*	.. 933	.. +61	(a) 447 (b) 547
For Males.							
Arts colleges ‡	57	57	..	15,831	14,145	+1,686	(a) 4,970 (b) 10,861
Professional colleges ..	11	11	..	2,611	2,541	+70	(a) 70
High schools	404	396	+8	199,427	187,309	+12,118	(c) 163,909 (d) 35,518
Middle schools	163	154	+9	29,609	27,183	+2,426	(c) 17,815 (d) 11,794
Primary schools ..	35,336	36,334	−998	2,588,282	2,587,679	+603	(d) 2,588,282 §
Special schools	572	581	−9	34,368	34,883	−515	
Total ..	36,543	37,533	−990	2,870,128	2,853,740	+16,388	
For Females.							
Arts colleges ‡	7	7	..	881	804	+77	(a) 270 (b) 611
Professional colleges ..	2	2	..	93	95	−2	(a) 93
High schools	86	81	+5	27,989	25,365	+2,624	(c) 15,178 (d) 12,811
Middle schools	45	48	−3	6,813	7,871	−1,058	(c) 2,425 (d) 4,388
Primary schools ..	4,367	4,479	−112	415,376	411,364	+4,012	(d) 415,376
Special schools	113	110	+3	7,020	6,560	+460	
Total ..	4,620	4,727	−107	458,172	452,059	+6,113	
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For males	423	445	−22	14,738	15,706	−968	
For females	18	23	−5	1,147	1,306	−169	
Total ..	441	468	−27	15,885	17,012	−1,127	
Grand total ..	41,607	42,731	−1,124	3,345,179	3,323,744	+21,435	

(a) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes. (c) In Secondary stage.
(b) In Intermediate classes. (d) In Primary stage.
* Scholars undergoing Pandit's training in the Annamalai University.
† Scholars reading in the Annamalai University only.
‡ Includes Oriental Colleges.
§ Includes scholars in standards VI to VIII in Elementary schools.

General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

—	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total.
	1940–41.	1939–40.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Cost per scholar.
	RS.	RS.	RS.					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction and Inspection ..	19,77,722	19,93,507	— 15,785	100·00	..	..	100·00	0·59	..	..	..	0·59
Universities	13,36,332	15,49,936	— 2,13,604	49·80	..	39·32	10·88	32·67	..	25·74	7·17	65·58
Miscellaneous	90,78,346	88,69,499	+ 2,08,847	28·52	9·15	23·71	38·62	0·78	0·25	0·65	1·05	2·73
Total ..	1,23,92,400	1,24,12,942	— 20,542	42·22	6·70	21·61	29·47	1·57	0·25	0·80	1·09	3·71
Institutions for Males.												
Arts colleges	29,40,888	28,50,687	+ 90,201	23·29	0·06	59·24	17·41	40·79	0·10	103·73	30·50	175·12
Professional colleges ..	15,61,852	15,55,533	+ 6,319	62·12	..	26·86	11·02	370·73	..	160·29	65·79	596·81
High schools	89,37,558	86,66,789	+ 2,70,769	18·38	11·97	61·22	8·43	8·12	5·29	27·03	3·72	44·16
Middle schools	11,05,023	10,02,379	+ 2,644	24·66	17·00	39·03	19·31	9·15	6·31	14·48	7·16	37·10
Primary schools	2,15,47,335	2,22,17,126	— 6,69,791	58·18	31·26	1·94	8·62	4·88	2·62	0·16	0·72	8·38
Special schools	28,39,258	26,84,785	+ 2,54,473	57·28	1·51	9·99	31·22	47·71	1·26	8·33	26·00	83·30
Total ..	3,89,31,914	3,89,77,299	— 45,385	45·55	20·64	22·52	11·29	6·20	2·81	3·06	1·54	13·61
Institutions for Females.												
Arts colleges	3,12,078	2,93,923	+ 18,155	41·51	..	26·10	32·39	150·11	..	94·40	117·11	361·62
Professional colleges ..	55,505	44,698	+ 10,807	71·39	..	5·54	23·07	426·08	..	33·06	137·69	596·83
High schools	17,11,068	15,62,185	+1,48,883	40·23	0·58	30·89	28·30	24·18	0·35	18·56	17·01	60·10
Middle schools	4,38,299	4,85,083	— 46,784	40·88	1·01	16·62	41·49	26·43	0·65	10·74	26·83	64·65
Primary schools	45,02,775	45,49,830	— 47,055	49·77	40·17	2·25	7·81	5·41	4·26	0·24	0·85	10·86
Special schools	10,87,176	10,04,845	+ 82,331	66·82	0·05	3·19	29·94	103·84	0·08	4·96	46·52	155·40
Total ..	81,06,901	79,40,564	+ 1,66,337	49·39	22·49	10·14	17·98	8·75	3·98	1·80	3·18	17·71
Grand total ..	5,94,31,215	5,93,30,805	+ 1,00,410	45·38	17·99	20·64	15·99	8·08	3·20	3·67	2·85	17·80

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

—	For males. Government.	Municipal Council.	District Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	For females. Government.	Municipal Council.	District Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.												
Universities ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges—												
Arts and Science*.	6	..	1	32	4	43	1	..	..	5	1	7
Law	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	2
Engineering ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and Second grade colleges ..	3	1	..	9	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	18	1	1	43	5	68	2	..	..	6	1	9
High schools ..	12	41	145	204	2	404	15	1	2	68	..	86
Middle schools ..	2	9	63	85	4	163	8	2	..	31	4	45
Primary schools ..	1,569	980	14,705	17,946	136	35,336	44	442	2,422	1,453	6	4,367
Total ..	1,583	1,030	14,913	18,235	142	35,903	67	445	2,424	1,552	10	4,498
Special schools—												
Arts	3	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
Normal and training ..	49	..	..	22	2	73	33	..	..	34	1	68
Engineering † ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and industrial ..	12	1	2	47	..	62	..	..	..	24	..	24
Commercial ‡ ..	..	..	..	3	327	330	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory ..	3	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1
Schools for defectives ..	..	2	..	7	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	2
Schools for adults.	3	7	..	2	2	14	2	..	..	..	..	2
Other schools ..	..	..	5	53	10	68	1	..	..	9	5	15
Total ..	74	11	8	138	341	572	36	..	..	71	6	113
Total recognized institutions ..	1,675	1,042	14,922	18,419	488	36,546	105	445	2,424	1,629	17	4,620
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ..	..	..	..	..	423	423	..	..	..	..	18	18
Grand total, all Institutions ..	1,675	1,042	14,922	18,419	911	36,969	105	445	2,424	1,629	35	4,638

* Includes Oriental colleges.
† Includes survey schools.
‡ Includes approved but unrecognized institutions also.

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

—	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Council.		
	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science ..	3,236	2,967	644	138	129	110	194	188	26
Law	406	328	147	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	1,240	1,172	329	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	259	246	111	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	374	368	310	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	125	125	125	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	120	120	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,760	5,326	1,829	138	129	110	194	188	26
School and special Education.									
In High schools ..	3,764	3,552	104	54,990	50,993	1,664	25,056	23,416	251
In Middle schools ..	367	332	..	8,867	7,807	305	1,873	1,682	36
In Primary schools ..	81,468	65,620	890	1,066,477	794,100	64	160,167	126,901	44
Total ..	85,599	69,504	994	1,130,334	852,900	2,033	187,096	151,999	331
In Art schools ..	303	254	..						
In Medical schools ..	788	764	100	..	..	..	83	74	..
In Normal and training schools	7,725	7,089	1,026	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering schools	299	283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and industrial schools ..	3,557	2,702	1,841	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commercial schools.	..	..	..	95	84	40	55	42	..
In Agricultural schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory schools.	1,340	1,178	1,340	42	20	..	..	..	..
In schools for defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for adults.	162	122	..	..	..	..	62	53	1
In Other schools ..	..	..	..	233	187	5	421	222	..
Total ..	14,174	12,392	4,307	370	291	45	621	391	1
Total for Recognized Institutions ..	105,533	87,222	7,130	1,130,842	853,320	2,188	187,911	152,578	358
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total, all Institutions for males ..	105,533	87,222	7,130	1,130,842	853,320	2,188	187,911	152,578	358

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided. Scholars on rolls on 31st March. (10)	Aided. Average daily attendance. (11)	Aided. Number of residents in approved hostels. (12)	Unaided. Scholars on rolls on 31st March. (13)	Unaided. Average daily attendance (14)	Unaided. Number of residents in approved hostels. (15)	Grand total of scholars on rolls. (16)	Grand total of average daily attendance. (17)	Grand total of residents in approved hostels. (18)	Number of females included in column (16). (19)
13,037	12,198	3,277	199	184	37	16 804	15,666	4,094	769
..	..	..	..	..	..	406	328	147	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,240	1,172	429	201
79	75	35	..	..	..	338	321	146	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	374	368	310	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	125	125	125	..
29	29	..	..	..	..	29	29	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	120	120	63	..
13,145	12,302	3,312	199	184	37	19,436	18,129	5,314	983
115,142	107,406	7,692	475	469	222	199,427	185,836	9,933	12,439
17,998	16,479	777	504	480	..	29,609	26,780	1,118	3,766
1,274,083	1,049,052	6,555	6,087	4,817	..	2,588,282	2,040,490	7,553	646,289
1,407,223	1,172,937	15,024	7,066	5,766	222	2,817,318	2,253,106	18,604	662,494
13	12	..	..	..	..	399	340	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	788	764	100	94
2,056	1,974	930	75	62	24	9,856	9,125	1,980	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	299	283	..	..
3,087	2,803	1,583	..	..	..	6,794	5,631	3,464	52
391	319	13	8,960	8,490	3	9,351	8,809	16	140
134	139	133	..	..	..	176	159	133	..
137	127	137	..	..	..	1,477	1,305	1,477	44
452	434	364	..	..	..	514	487	365	204
113	64	..	45	27	..	741	435	..	29
3,402	2,862	439	338	282	21	3,973	3,331	465	485
9,785	8,734	3,599	9,418	8,861	48	34,368	30,669	8,000	1,097
1,430,153	1,193,973	21,935	16,683	14,811	307	2,871,122	2,301,904	31,918	664,574
..	..	..	14,738	13,464	354	14,738	13,464	354	2,173
1,430,153	1,193,973	21,935	31,421	28,275	661	2,885,860	2,315,368	32,272	666,747

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

—	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Council.		
	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING.									
In Recognized Institutions.									
University and Intermediate Education									
Arts and Science ..	243	224	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	58	55	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	301	279	139	..	..	..	..	..	..
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools ..	6,118	5,459	332	429	414	..	348	314	8
In Middle Schools ..	1,293	1,166	34	..	..	..	281	278	..
In Primary Schools ..	5,429	4,650	263	182,743	136,315	20	69,304	54,495	..
Total ..	12,840	11,275	629	183,172	136,729	20	69,933	55,087	8
In Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools ..	2,180	2,039	1,486	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for the Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults.	22	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other Schools ..	26	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,228	2,084	1,512	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for Recognized Institutions ..	15,369	13,638	2,280	183,172	136,729	20	69,933	55,087	8
In Unrecognized Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total, all Institutions for females.	15,369	13,638	2,280	183,172	136,729	20	69,933	55,087	8
Grand total, all Institutions for males and females ..	120,902	100,860	9,410	1,314,014	990,049	2,208	257,844	207,665	366

Educational Institutions for Females

Aided.			Unaided.						
Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of number of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column (16).
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
624	589	353	14	14	12	881	827	461	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	34	27	..	..	..	93	89	70	..
659	623	380	14	14	12	974	916	531	..
21,094	19,250	4,305	..	..	..	27,989	25,437	4,645	1,552
4,899	4,443	1,240	340	288	36	6,813	6,175	1,310	836
157,443	127,330	7,846	457	348	16	415,376	323,138	8,145	49,803
183,436	151,023	13,391	797	636	52	450,178	354,750	14,100	52,191
38	38	38	..	..	..	38	38	38	..
1,972	1,991	1,425	72	58	..	4,224	4,088	2,911	3
1,182	1,148	461	..	..	..	1,182	1,148	461	14
122	116	122	..	..	..	122	116	122	..
159	153	153	..	..	..	159	153	153	64
..	..	..	..	..	..	22	19	..	..
763	555	39	484	383	25	1,273	964	90	310
4,236	4,001	2,238	556	441	25	7,020	6,526	3,775	391
188,331	155,647	16,009	1,367	1,091	89	458,172	362,192	18,406	52,582
..	..	..	1,147	932	12	1,147	932	12	452
188,331	155,647	16,009	2,514	2,023	101	459,319	363,124	18,418	53,034
1,618,484	1,349,620	87,944	33,935	30,298	762	3,345,179	2,678,492	50,690	719,781

III-A.—Expenditure on Education—Males

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 5,32,819 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.
"Miscellaneous" includes the following items :—

(i) Boarding charges in hostels ; (ii) Scholarships in schools and colleges, and (iii) Charges relating to the Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of Books, Text-Book Committee, etc.

—	Government institutions.						District boards and municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.	
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Indirect) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.														
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,65,500	..
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.														
Arts Colleges	3,99,098	..	..	3,34,018	9,368	7,42,484	..	..	..	..	10,309	10,309	1,94,685	..
Professional Colleges—														
Law	..	..	..	64,518	813	65,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	6,10,166	..	..	2,17,993	93,842	9,22,001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	1,14,827	..	..	5,223	667	1,20,717	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,300	..
Engineering	87,087	..	..	78,703	15,834	1,81,624	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	92,373	..	..	20,665	5,674	1,18,712	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Technology *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	60,444	..	..	22,536	72	83,052	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges.	56,311	..	..	49,272	3,582	1,09,165	4,366	..	1,738	15,912	139	22,155	30,405	..
Total ..	14,20,306	..	..	7,92,928	1,29,852	23,43,086	4,366	..	1,738	15,912	10,448	32,464	8,95,890	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION.														
General.														
High Schools	1,52,720	..	..	89,124	3,009	2,44,853	6,58,377	9,48,106	1,21,764	19,77,155	30,256	37,35,658	8,31,807	..
Middle Schools. English ..	5,791	..	..	4,719	15	10,525	1,21,581	1,68,910	18,965	1,38,983	11,755	4,60,194	1,45,091	..
Middle Schools. Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools ..	9,50,714	..	..	194	3,699	9,54,607	49,42,566	51,11,205	16,22,626	13,605	20,071	1,17,10,073	66,42,671	236
Total ..	11,09,225	..	..	94,037	6,723	12,09,985	57,22,524	62,28,221	17,63,355	21,29,743	62,082	1,59,05,925	76,19,569	236
Special.														
Art Schools	69,547	..	..	1,789	2,938	74,274	1,264	..	749	201	..	2,214	..	..
Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	64,940	..	..	19,765	..	84,705	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	8,44,628	..	..	557	4,206	8,49,391	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,42,272	..
Engineering Schools (a).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	3,01,802	..	..	19,843	75,912	3,97,557	2,700	7,024	9,440	1,124	22,805	43,093	74,431	430
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,033	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,150	8,319	..	..	..	9,469	3,860	..
Reformatory Schools ..	52,505	..	..	..	..	52,505	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,125	..
Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,248	..	..	2,248	17,395	..
Schools for Adults ..	49	..	..	..	275	324	..	..	464	..	..	464	427	..
Other Schools (b) ..	10,651	..	..	..	..	10,651	..	10,738	..	..	..	10,738	26,509	3,087
Total ..	13,44,122	..	..	41,954	83,331	14,69,407	5,114	26,081	12,901	1,325	22,805	68,226	2,77,052	3,517
Total (Direct) ..	38,73,653	..	..	9,28,919	2,19,906	50,22,478	57,32,004	62,54,302	17,77,994	21,46,980	95,335	1,60,06,615	87,92,511	3,753

(a) Expenditure has been included under professional Colleges.
(b) This expenditure relates to the European special subjects training centre which has no pupils of its own.
* Expenditure shown under Arts Colleges, as the institution is attached to the College of Science, Waltair.

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 5,32,189 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.
"Miscellaneous" includes the following items :—

(i) Boarding charges in hostels ; (ii) Scholarships in schools and colleges, and (iii) Charges relating to the Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of Books, Text-Book Committee, etc.

	Aided institutions—*cont.*				Unaided institutions.			Total indirect expenditure from					
	Municipal funds.	Fees	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,78,252	..	..	..	..	1,78,252
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,85,828	..	..	..	..	14,85,828
Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,87,213	4,72,828	2,56,021	87,401	13,91,819	33,95,282
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,18,769	41,111	12,259	14,22,299	12,28,988	35,22,426
Total (Indirect) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,69,588	5,13,939	2,67,280	15,19,700	26,20,807	85,81,314
								Total direct expenditure from					
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.													
Universities	..	5,25,492	1,45,340	13,36,332	..	..	..	6,65,500	..	..	5,25,492	1,45,340	13,36,332
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.													
Arts Colleges	..	11,74,453	4,21,320	17,90,458	..	20,773	20,773	5,93,783	..	..	15,08,471	4,61,770	25,64,024
Professional Colleges—													
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,518	813	65,331
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,10,166	..	..	2,17,993	93,842	9,22,001
Education	..	9,852	55,263	70,415	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,20,127	..	..	15,075	55,930	1,91,132
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87,087	..	..	78,703	15,834	1,81,624
Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92,373	..	..	20,665	5,674	1,18,712
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,444	..	..	22,536	72	83,052
Intermediate Colleges	..	1,58,913	38,855	2,28,173	9,547	7,824	17,371	91,082	..	1,738	2,33,644	50,400	3,76,864
Total ..	..	18,68,710	6,60,778	34,25,378	9,547	28,597	38,144	23,20,562	..	1,738	26,87,097	8,29,675	58,39,072
SCHOOL EDUCATION.													
General.													
High Schools	16	33,99,489	7,09,062	49,40,374	5,380	10,793	16,673	16,42,904	9,48.906	1,21,780	54,71,648	7,53,120	89,37,558
Middle Schools. English ..	..	2,82,858	1,94,098	6,22,047	4,775	7,482	12,257	2,72,463	1,68,910	18,965	4,31,335	2,13,350	11,05,023
Middle Schools. Vernacular.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools ..	1,256	4,04,212	18,05,566	88,53,941	913	27,801	28,714	1,25,35,951	51,11,441	16,23,882	4,18,924	18,57,137	2,15,47,335
Total ..	1,272	40,86,559	27,08,726	1,44,16,362	11,568	46,071	57,644	1,44,51,318	62,28,457	17,64,627	63,21,907	28,23,607	3,15,89,916
Special.													
Art Schools	..	822	1,167	1,989	..	..	..	70,811	..	749	2,812	4,105	78,477
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,940	..	..	19,765	..	84,705
Normal and Training Schools	..	11,891	92,001	2,46,164	1,939	1,197	3,136	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering Schools (*a*).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	39,810	5,27,980	6,42,651	..	..	..	3,78,933	7,454	9,440	60,777	6,26,697	10,83.301
Commercial Schools ..	..	10,785	6,290	19,108	1,58,943	5,486	1,64,429	2,033	..	..	1,69,728	11,776	1,83,537
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	7,737	11,597	..	..	..	5,010	8,319	..	..	7,737	21,066
Reformatory Schools ..	..	2,668	2,288	15,081	..	..	..	62,630	..		2,668	2,288	67,586
Schools for Defectives ..	500	734	28,300	46,929	..	..	..	17,395	..	2,748	734	28,300	49,177
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	631	1,058	..	164	164	476	..	464	..	1,070	2,010
Other Schools	..	12,841	89,577	1,32,014	..	17,305	17,305	37,160	13,825	..	12,841	1,06,882	1,70,708
Total ..	500	79,551	7,55,971	11,16,591	1,60,882	24,152	1,85,034	16,26,288	29,598	13,401	2,83,712	8,86,259	28,39,258
Total (Direct) ..	1,772	60,34,820	41,25,475	1,89,58,331	1,81,997	98,825	2,80,822	1,83,98,168	62,58,055	17,79,766	92,92,716	45,39,541	4,02,68,246
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) ..								2,20,67,756	67,71,394	20,47,046	1,08,12,416	71,60,348	4,88,49,560

(*a*) Expenditure has been included under professional Colleges.

III-B.—*Expenditure on Education—Females.*

Expenditure on " Buildings " includes Rs. 33,831 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.
" Miscellaneous " includes the following items :—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels ; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges and (3) expenditure on private and unrecognized schools.

	Government institutions.						District board and municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.	
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals (Indirect) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.														
Arts Colleges	96,510	..	..	27,207	5,017	1,28,734	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,035	..
Professional Colleges.														
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	35,525	..	..	1,297	..	36,822	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,100	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	132,035	..	..	28,504	5,017	165,556	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,135	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION.														
General.														
High Schools	3,15,180	..	..	79,040	475	3,94,695	12,343	2,066	7,830	10,282	1,581	34,102	3,60,856	..
Middle Schools. English ..	85,251	..	..	8,322	13	93,586	1,050	..	4,446	1,868	97	7,461	92,864	..
Middle Schools. Vernacular.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools ..	1,08,769	..	..	1,575	47	1,10,391	11,49,414	9,70,301	8,38,456	538	395	29,59,104	9,82,688	..
Total ..	5,09,200	..	..	88,937	535	5,98,672	11,62,807	9,72,367	8,50,372	12,688	2,073	30,00,667	14,36,408	..
Special.														
Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,655	..
Normal and Training Schools	4,75,643	..	..	845	394	4,76,882	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,96,515	..

Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,964	..
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,779	210
Schools for Adults * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	19,479	..	..	..	..	19,479	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,444	10
Total ..	4,95,122	..	..	845	394	4,96,361	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,31,357	220
Total (Direct) for Females ..	11,36,357	..	..	1,18,286	5,946	12,60,589	11,62,807	9,72,367	8,50,732	12,688	2,073	30,00,667	17,04,900	220
Total (Direct) for Males.	38,73,653	..	..	9,28,919	2,19,906	50,22,478	57,32,004	62,54,302	17,77,994	21,46,980	95,335	1,60,06,615	87,92,511	3,753
Grand Totals (Direct) for all ..	50,10,010	..	..	10,47,205	2,25,852	62,83,067	68,94,811	72,26,669	26,28,726	21,59,668	97,408	1,90,07,282	1,04,97,411	3,973

* No expenditure as the Classes for Adults were run by students under training in Training schools

III-B.—*Expenditure on Education—Females*—cont.

Expenditure on "buildings" includes Rs. 33,831 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

"Micellaneous" includes the following items :—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels ; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges and (3) expenditure on private and unrecognized schools.

	Aided institutions—*cont.*				Unaided institutions.			Total indirect expenditure from					
	Munici-pal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Govern-ment funds.	Board funds.	Munici-pal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,14,116	..	..	..	..	3,14,116
Buildings, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,61,549	25,827	22,210	19,387	3,05,661	5,34,634
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,21,947	402	744	6,22,996	5,79,915	16,26,004
Totals (Indirect) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,97,612	26,229	22,954	6,42,383	8,85,576	24,74,754
								Total direct expenditure from					
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.													
Arts Colleges	..	54,259	94,550	1,81,844	..	1,500	1,500	1,29,545	..	..	81,466	1,01,067	3,12,078
Professional Colleges.													
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	1,778	12,805	18,683	..	..	..	39,625	..	..	3,075	12,805	55,505
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	56,037	1,07,355	2,00,527	..	1,500	1,500	1,69,170	..	..	84,541	1,13,872	3,67,583
SCHOOL EDUCATION.													
General.													
High Schools	..	4,39,171	4,82,244	12,82,271	..	..	..	6,88,379	2,066	7,830	5,28,493	4,84,300	17,11,068
Middle Schools { English ..	..	61,293	1,67,840	3,21,997	1,347	13,908	15,255	1,79,165	..	4,446	72,830	1,81,858	4,38,299
Middle Schools { Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools ..	..	99,184	3,46,761	14,28,633	..	4,647	4,647	22,40,871	9,70,301	8,38,456	1,01,297	3,51,850	45,02,775
Total ..	..	5,99,648	9,96,845	30,32,901	1,347	18,555	19,902	31,08,415	9,72,367	8,50,732	7,02,620	10,18,008	66,52,142
Special.													
Medical Schools ..	..	4,570	35,888	45,113	..	..	..	4,655	..	..	4,570	35,888	45,113
Normal and Training Schools	256	11,884	1,34,961	3,43,616	..	3,057	3,057	6,72,158	..	256	12,729	1,38,412	8,23,555

Technical and Industrial Schools	..	1,345	1,05,820	1,25,129	..	..	..	17,964	..	..	1,345	1,05,820	1,25,129
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	18,375	18,375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,375	18,375
Schools for Defectives ..	75	84	4,968	11,116	..	..	..	5,779	210	75	84	4,968	11,116
Schools for Adults * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	981	14,590	22,025	15,005	7,379	22,384	25,923	10	..	15,986	21,969	63,888
Total ..	331	18,864	3,14,602	5,65,374	15,005	10,436	25,441	7,26,479	220	331	34,714	3,25,432	10,87,176
Total (Direct) for Females ..	331	6,74,549	14,18,802	37,98,802	16,352	30,491	46,843	40,04,064	9,72,587	8,51,063	8,21,875	14,57,312	81,06,901
	Grand Totals (Direct and Indirect) for females.							49,01,676	9,98,816	8,74,017	14,64,258	23,42,888	1,05,81,655
Total (Direct) for Males.	1,772	60,34,820	41,25,475	1,89,58,331	1,81,997	98,825	2,80,822	1,83,98,168	62,58,055	17,79,766	92,92,716	45,39,541	4,02,68,246
	Grand Totals (Direct and Indirect) for males.							2,20,67,756	67,71,994	20,47,046	1,08,12,416	71,60,348	4,88,49,560
Grand Totals (Direct) for all ..	2,103	67,09,369	55,44,277	2,27,57,133	1,98,349	1,29,316	3,27,665	2,24,02,232	72,30,642	26,30,829	1,01,14,591	59,96,853	4,83,75,147
	Grand Totals (Direct and Indirect) for all.							2,69,69,432	77,70,810	29,21,063	1,22,76,674	95,03,236	5,94,31,215

* No expenditure as the Classes for Adults were run by students under training in Training schools.

IV-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving General Education.

—	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Hindus. Brahmans.	Hindus. Non-Brahmans.	Hindus. * Scheduled classes.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.	Total number of married scholars.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Total population ..	14,846	848,730	599,358	15,359,704	3,376,019	1,628,755	754	269	456	17,211	21,846,102	..	..	..
School Education.														
Primary—														
Class I	74	39,789	23,253	410,807	94,749	76,197	12	13	10	6,606	651,510	515,413	470	127
Do. II	1,159	25,654	17,364	264,931	50,960	49,732	17	16	5	3,180	413,018	314,844	378	93
Do. III	637	20,774	15,832	215,747	36,959	38,807	11	7	5	2,356	331,115	249,045	417	70
Do. IV	599	18,219	16,147	186,840	28,939	31,603	32	7	3	1,859	284,248	207,339	696	64
Do. V	609	17,625	17,334	169,948	22,048	27,026	5	3	2	1,506	256,106	184,454	1,107	85
Middle—														
Class VI	520	6,498	12,033	47,342	5,147	6,557	2	2	2	499	78,602	39,769	196	37
Do. VII	515	5,152	11,755	35,818	3,371	4,635	4	8	3	381	61,642	28,534	190	66
Do. VIII	504	4,907	11,971	30,079	2,931	3,852	..	4	2	327	54,577	23,797	670	316
High—														
Class IX	327	2,666	8,972	14,795	784	1,962	4	4	..	143	29,657	7,529	417	145
Do. X	196	2,235	8,212	11,489	563	1,562	..	9	..	107	24,373	5,599	635	253
Do. XI	178	2,051	7,997	10,100	416	1,330	3	5	..	87	22,167	4,609	812	447
Total ..	5,318	145,570	150,870	1,397,896	246,867	243,263	90	78	32	17,031	2,207,015	1,580,932	5,988	1,703
University and Intermediate Education.														
Intermediate classes—														
First year	29	553	2,498	2,370	76	352	1	1	..	23	5,903	1,344	330	289
Second year	15	387	2,212	1,823	49	300	..	..	..	14	4,800	1,172	358	343
Degree classes—														
Third year	13	254	1,286	911	14	120	..	1	..	10	2,609	597	303	282
Fourth year	17	247	1,139	767	18	130	..	..	..	7	2,325	481	332	319
Fifth year — —	4	29	146	57	1	4	..	..	..	2	243	40	26	26

5-A

Post-graduate classes—														
Sixth year	..	20	90	39	..	5	..	..	..	1	155	21	21	21
Seventh year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	78	1,490	7,371	5,967	158	911	1	2	..	57	16,035	3,655	1,370	1,280
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	5,396	147,060	158,241	1,403,863	247,025	244,174	91	80	32	17,088	2,223,050	1,584,587	7,358	2,983
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	..	302	990	2,490	403	8,613	..	..	..	219	13,017	10,535	2,235	1,390
Grand total ..	5,396	147,362	159,231	1,406,353	247,428	252,787	91	80	32	17,307	2,236,067	1,595,122	9,593	4,373

* The following are included under the heading "Scheduled classes":—Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Badagas, Bavuri, Bestha, Cheruma, Cherodi, Chenchus, Chakili, Dandasi, Dumbo, Gadaba, Haddi, Holeya, Jatapus, Kallar, Kondh, Kaniyan, Kottas, Koravas, Kogi, Khonda, Konan, Kudumo, Lambadi, Mala, Madiga, Marava, Nakras, Pallan, Paraiyan Pambaikkaran, Panasa, Relli, Savaras, Tottiyan, Valaiyan, Valluvan, Yerukula and Yenadis.

IV-B.—*Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving General Education.*

—	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.	Total number of married scholars.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	* Scheduled classes.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Total population ..	15,522	865,347	615,244	15,634,688	3,473,957	1,671,549	511	238	81	14,201	22,291,338	..	..	..
School Education.														
Primary—														
Class I	56	36,021	27,283	273,031	47,951	49,297	14	17	7	3,683	437,360	333,073	1,088	6
Do. II	1,321	19,650	18,300	130,404	17,778	27,009	14	22	9	1,392	215,899	153,822	883	35
Do. III	655	14,695	16,014	93,142	9,898	18,284	15	11	5	884	153,603	107,450	952	40
Do. IV	667	12,231	13,761	65,397	6,599	11,663	11	12	6	622	110,969	74,630	1,081	108
Do. V	629	10,662	10,532	46,320	4,572	7,390	5	5	5	407	80,527	52,599	1,090	201
Middle—														
Class VI	604	5,405	4,734	11,091	1,234	796	7	2	3	116	23,992	10,456	287	131
Do. VII	525	4,284	3,052	6,993	753	489	2	7	3	49	16,157	6,492	253	156
Do. VIII	417	4,062	2,172	5,436	703	385	1	4	1	55	13,236	5,152	360	167
High—														
Class IX	341	1,294	931	1,299	72	95	1	2	..	23	4,058	636	70	64
Do. X	192	1,026	625	824	36	46	..	2	..	7	2,758	405	98	91
Do. XI	166	684	418	580	28	34	..	2	1	9	1,922	261	92	85
Total ..	5,573	110,014	97,822	634,517	89,624	115,488	70	86	40	7,247	1,060,481	744,976	6,254	1,084
University and Intermediate Education.														
Intermediate classes—														
First year	27	254	138	187	3	13	..	..	..	..	622	102	36	34
Second year	14	205	108	149	5	12	..	1	..	..	494	89	40	39
Degree classes—														
Third year	11	112	64	71	5	6	..	1	..	..	270	70	18	17
Fourth year	7	105	40	58	2	6	..	1	..	..	219	65	24	21
Fifth year	..	3	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	1

Post-graduate classes—														
Sixth year	2	14	8	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	34	..	..	..
Seventh year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	61	693	362	477	15	38	..	4	..	..	1,650	326	119	112
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	5,634	110,707	98,184	634,994	89,639	115,526	70	90	40	7,247	1,062,131	745,302	6,373	1,196
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions.	..	214	120	1,312	237	882	..	..	..	103	2,868	2,198	..	..
Grand total ..	5,634	110,921	98,304	636,306	89,876	116,408	70	90	40	7,350	1,064,999	747,500	6,373	1,196

* The following are included under the heading "Scheduled classes":—Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Badagas, Bavuri, Bestha, Cheruma, Cherodi, Chenchus, Chakili, Dandasi, Dumbo, Gadaba, Haddi, Holeya, Jatapus, Kalla, Kondh, Kaniyan, Kottas, Koravas, Kovi, Khonda, Konan, Kudumo, Lambadi, Mala, Madiga, Marava, Nakras, Pallan, Paraiyan, Pambaikkaran, Panasa, Relli, Savaras, Tottiyan, Valaiyan, Valluvan, Yerukula and Yenadis.

V-A.—*Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.*

			Hindus.											
	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Scheduled classes.	Muhammadans	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
SCHOOLS.														
Art schools	..	36	60	252	36	12	..	..	..	..	396	..	..	..
Medical schools	..	53	320	266	14	39	..	..	..	2	694	..	..	..
Normal and training schools ..	3	2,136	1,999	4,111	698	841	..	..	..	25	9,813	5,943	2,553	2,421
Engineering and surveying schools	1	15	166	106	5	6	..	..	..	..	299	299	41	41
Technical and industrial schools.	56	1,586	652	2,874	839	569	4	2	..	174	6,756	..	..	..
Commercial schools	118	662	4,538	3,510	76	278	7	..	1	21	9,211	1,300	778	727
Agricultural schools	..	83	2	26	64	1	..	..	..	..	176	176	..	..
Reformatory schools	15	79	22	1,041	62	144	1	..	..	69	1,433	306	..	..
Schools for defectives	10	184	15	119	27	9	..	..	..	10	374	138	..	..
Schools for adults	..	78	16	455	123	25	..	..	..	15	712	122	70	70
Other schools	..	93	1,801	1,598	29	229	20	..	1	27	3,798	1,946	112	73
Total ..	203	5,005	9,591	14,358	1,973	2,153	32	2	2	343	33,662	10,230	3,554	3,332
COLLEGES.														
Law	..	35	171	164	2	29	..	..	..	..	401	..	153	153
Medicine	53	119	394	435	3	32	..	..	..	3	1,039	..	95	95
Education	5	57	167	91	1	10	..	..	..	1	332	73	195	195
Engineering	5	49	138	139	2	34	..	5	..	..	372	372	88	88
Agriculture	..	6	58	52	2	7	..	..	..	..	125	..	25	25
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary science	1	9	50	52	..	6	1	..	1	..	120	118	28	28
Technology	..	..	21	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..
Total ..	64	275	999	941	10	118	1	5	1	4	2,418	563	584	584
Grand total ..	267	5,280	10,590	15,299	1,983	2,271	33	7	3	347	36,080	10,793	4,138	3,916

V-B.—*Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.*

—	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Hindus. Brahmans.	Hindus. Non-Brahmans.	Hindus. Scheduled classes.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
SCHOOLS.														
Art schools	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Medical school	2	57	16	45	2	9	..	..	1	..	132	..	..	..
Normal and training schools ..	99	2,355	229	1,041	227	311	..	..	..	5	4,267	1,900	432	413
Technical and Industrial schools.	62	779	69	167	137	..	..	..	..	6	1,220	..	..	..
Commercial schools	101	25	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	1	1	1
Reformatory schools	1	3	7	117	8	5	..	..	..	25	166	..	..	..
Agricultural schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for defectives	4	191	11	60	18	9	..	..	1	5	299	126	..	..
Schools for adults	..	..	8	17	18	2	..	..	..	6	51	4	4	4
Other schools	10	226	652	527	23	4	2	1	1	2	1,448	431	17	15
Total ..	279	3,638	997	1,984	433	340	2	1	3	49	7,726	2,462	454	433
COLLEGES.														
Law	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	1
Medicine	9	60	38	78	1	11	..	..	..	4	201	..	2	2
Education	10	41	17	28	..	2	..	1	..	..	99	20	14	14
Engineering	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1
Total ..	19	102	57	110	1	13	..	1	..	4	307	22	18	18
Grand total ..	298	3,740	1,054	2,094	434	353	2	2	3	53	8,033	2,484	472	451

VI-A.—Men Teachers.

Classes of institutions.	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.						
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed Matriculation or School Final.	Passed Middle school.	Passed Primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Primary Schools.												
Government ..	31	216	1,410	742	5	..	..	4	7	2,404	11	2,415
Local Board and Municipal ..	79	4,447	24,723	9,457	172	..	..	81	299	38,878	380	39,258
Aided	129	4,715	26,788	5,292	97	43	57	2,308	8,151	37,021	10,559	47,580
Unaided ..	2	21	133	19	..	..	2	10	19	175	31	206
Total ..	241	9,399	53,054	15,510	274	43	59	2,403	8,476	78,478	10,981	89,459
Middle Schools.												
Government ..	1	11	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	16	2	18
Local Board and Municipal ..	102	324	8	2	92	1	1	2	75	528	79	607
Aided	95	441	13	..	120	7	5	7	81	669	100	769
Unaided ..	8	16	..	..	7	..	..	1	2	31	3	34
Total ..	206	792	21	2	223	8	6	10	160	1,244	184	1,428
High Schools.												
Government ..	88	51	5	2	33	5	3	2	28	179	38	217
Local Board and Municipal ..	1,351	1,448	29	2	746	25	20	23	448	3,576	516	4,092
Aided	1,953	1,726	60	12	734	62	133	39	530	4,485	764	5,249
Unaided ..	6	..	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	14	1	15
Total ..	3,398	3,225	100	18	1,513	92	157	64	1,006	8,254	1,319	9,573
Grand total ..	3,845	13,416	53,175	15,530	2,010	143	222	2,477	9,642	87,976	12,484	100,460

VI-B.—Women Teachers.

Classes of institutions.	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications. A degree.	Passed Matriculation or School Final.	Passed middle school.	Passed primary school.	Lower qualification.	Untrained teachers. Possessing a degree. Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Possessing no degree. Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Primary Schools.												
Government ..	2	114	228	32	4	..	..	..	4	380	4	384
Local Board and Municipal ..	9	481	5,811	1,779	23	..	..	21	49	8,103	70	8,173
Aided	19	963	6,776	477	30	11	9	357	1,116	8,265	1,493	9,758
Unaided ..	..	2	26	1	..	..	..	1	2	29	3	32
Total ..	30	1,560	12,841	2,289	57	11	9	379	1,171	16,777	1,570	18,347
Middle Schools.												
Government ..	9	44	16	..	5	..	..	..	7	74	7	81
Local Board and Municipal ..	2	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	1	14
Aided	26	271	43	2	13	1	..	15	17	355	33	388
Unaided ..	5	11	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	19	3	22
Total ..	42	336	62	2	19	1	2	15	26	461	44	505
High Schools.												
Government ..	64	147	15	..	41	..	1	5	18	267	24	291
Local Board and Municipal ..	13	32	2	..	10	..	1	1	9	57	11	68
Aided	294	625	63	3	67	22	28	21	87	1,052	158	1,210
Unaided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	371	804	80	3	118	22	30	27	114	1,376	193	1,569
Grand total ..	443	2,700	12,983	2,294	194	34	41	421	1,311	18,614	1,807	20,421

VII.—Anglo-Indian and European Education.

Total Anglo-Indian and European population—			Percentage to Anglo-Indian and European population of those at school—		
	Males	14,846		Males	38·1
	Females	15,522		Females	38·2
	Total	30,368		Total	38·1

Classes of institutions.	Institutions.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March 1941.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Number of non-Europeans on rolls.*	Teachers.		Direct expenditure from				
					Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Institutions for Males.											
High schools	13	3,180	193	604	157	36	1,22,776	16	1,46,953	2,21,918	4,91,663
Middle schools	11	2,041	812	368	104	8	59,961	..	24,087	1,05,903	1,89,951
Primary schools	10	824	355	99	46	5	14,640	..	9,216	28,237	52,093
Training schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and industrial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,846†	..	..	..	6,846
Total	34	6,045	1,360	1,071	307	49	2,04,223	16	1,80,256	3,56,058	7,40,553
Institutions for Females.											
High schools	20	3,901	572	740	230	50	1,34,010	..	1,35,906	2,07,973	4,77,889
Middle schools	13	2,103	539	481	115	19	56,428	..	30,915	1,25,609	2,12,952
Primary schools	7	437	178	68	28	7	8,462	..	7,084	18,301	33,847
Training schools	2	82	3	2	12	..	10,714	..	1,299	17,178	29,191
Technical and industrial schools	1	76	..	26	7	3	1,650	..	..	3,241	4,891
Commercial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools	1	9	..	..	1	..	12,051	..	..	1,790	13,841
Total	44	6,608	1,292	1,317	393	79	2,23,315	..	1,75,204	3,74,092	7,72,611
Grand total for all institutions	78	12,653	2,652	2,388	700	128	4,27,538	16	3,55,460	7,30,150	15,13,164

Indirect Expenditure.

	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total expenditure.
Inspection	16,383	..	..	..	16,383
Buildings, etc.	30,215	..	7,141	1,28,099	1,65,455
Miscellaneous	3,15,842	..	4,04,323	3,65,217	10,85,382
Total (Indirect)	3,62,440	..	4,11,464	4,93,316	12,67,220
Grand total (Direct and Indirect)	7,89,978	16	7,66,924	12,23,466	27,80,384

" Miscellaneous " includes :

(i) Boardings charges in hostels ; (ii) Scholarships ; and (iii) Expenditure on European School Examinations, charges.

* The term " non-Europeans " does not include domiciled Anglo-Indians or Europeans.

† This expenditure relates to European special subjects training centre which has no pupils of its own.

VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males. Number of Examinees. Public.	Private.	Total.	Males. Number passed. Public.	Private.	Total.	Females. Number of Examinees. Public.	Private.	Total.	Females. Number passed. Public.	Private.	Total.
Degree examinations.												
Arts and Science—												
M.Litt.	..	9	9	..	8	8	..	3	3	..	3	3
M.O.L.	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.Litt.	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1
Ph.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.Sc.	1	12	13	1	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.A.	40	31	71	37	16	53	10	8	18	8	6	14
M.A. (Honours)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Sc.	14	25	39	12	19	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A. (Honours)	188	..	188	183	..	183	17	..	17	17	..	17
B.Sc. (Honours)	92	..	92	89	..	89	6	..	6	6	..	6
B.A. (Pass)	904	1,900	2,804	312	701	1,013	71	187	258	30	96	126
B.Sc. (Pass)	430	352	782	246	228	474	34	12	46	25	6	31
Law—												
Doctor of Laws	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Law	..	16	16	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law	183	92	275	108	61	169	1	1	2	1	..	1
Medicine—												
M.D.	..	15	15	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.B.B.S.	356	..	356	156	..	156	32	..	32	16	..	16
L.M.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Obstetrics	..	6	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.P.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.O.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	..	6	6	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	1	1

VIII.—*Examination Results*—cont.

Examinations	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Degree examinations—cont.												
Engineering—												
Master of E.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E.E.	31	7	38	28	6	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C.E.	45	16	61	42	13	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M.E.	10	1	11	10	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education—												
B.Ed. and L.T.	325	96	421	239	55	294	99	25	124	83	22	105
Commerce—												
Master of Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce	137	..	137	74	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) ..	14	..	14	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—												
Master of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture—												
Master of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	40	4	44	35	4	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Examinations	18	..	18	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate examinations.												
Intermediate in Arts and Science ..	3,708	4,765	8,473	1,487	2,309	3,796	284	502	786	154	273	427
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching	1,091	..	1,091	719	..	719	412	..	412	332	..	332
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary examinations	11	10	21	8	8	16	..	..	..	..	..	..

School examinations.												
(*a*) On completion of High School course—												
Matriculation	..	213	213	..	102	102	..	24	24	..	12	12
School Final, etc.	20,291	2,481	22,772	20,163	2,559	* 22,722	1,618	139	1,757	1,616	139	* 1,755
European High School	129	2	131	101	2	103	140	..	140	125	..	125
Cambridge School Certificate ..	58	32	90	31	8	39	56	3	59	49	1	50
(*b*) On completion of Middle School Course—												
Cambridge Junior	62	..	62	40	..	40	66	..	66	48	..	48
European Middle	222	..	222	179	..	179	234	..	234	203	..	203
(*c*) On completion of Primary Course—												
Upper Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) On completion of Vocational Course—												
For Teacher's Certificates—												
Vernacular { Higher	6,442	5,646	12,088	2,940	675	3,615	3,114	1,148	4,262	1,359	143	1,502
Vernacular { Lower	220	..	220	111	..	111	54	..	54	19	..	19
At Art Schools.												
At Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Engineering Schools	20	462	482	10	262	272	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Technical and Industrial Schools.	150	723	873	88	391	479	166	442	608	123	258	381
At Commercial Schools	204	7,432	7,636	72	2,804	2,876	30	76	106	11	23	34
At Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Indicates the number that completed the S.S.L.C. course.

IX.—Statistics of Educational

Types of Institutions.	Number of Institutions and Scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.*		Private.		Total.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I. Recognized Institutions.								
For Males.								
Arts Colleges	..	..	1	207	14	3,187	15	3,394
Professional Colleges ..	1	673	..	..	..	† 92	1	765
High Schools	1	201	122	44,581	66	23,067	189	67,849
Middle Schools	..	..	55	7,484	38	6,128	93	13,612
Primary Schools	1,519	75,813	13,330	961,871	15,965	1,076,799	30,814	2,114,483
Training Schools	36	5,479	..	..	17	1,490	53	6,969
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	1	42	2	134	3	176
Schools for adults ‡	7	289	1	20	36	1,511	44	1,820
Other Schools	..	..	4	164	37	2,087	41	2,251
Total ..	1,564	82,455	13,514	1,014,369	16,175	1,114,495	31,253	2,211,319
For Females.								
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools	1	144	1	95	9	1,846	11	2,085
Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	9	1,230	9	1,230
Primary Schools	22	1,597	2,050	156,884	1,042	95,719	3,114	254,200
Training Schools	24	1,588	..	..	25	1,575	49	3,163
Schools for adults ‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	4	29	4	29
Total ..	47	3,329	2,051	156,979	1,089	100,399	3,187	260,707
Grand total for all Recognized Institutions	1,611	85,784	15,565	1,171,348	17,264	1,214,894	3,440	2,472,026
II. Unrecognized Institutions.								
For males	..	..	..	..	277	11,009	277	11,009
For females	..	..	..	..	18	1,147	18	1,147
Total ..	..	..	..	..	295	12,156	295	12,156
Grand total for all Institutions	1,611	85,784	15,565	1,171,348	17,559	1,227,050	34,735	2,484,182

* Includes Panchayat Schools.
† Scholars in the Pandits' Training Class of the Annamalai University.

Institutions in rural areas.

Expenditure on Institutions (Direct and indirect).				Number of teachers.			
From Government Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In Private schools.	Total.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
2,04,271	14,182	1,03,311	3,21,764	..	17	279	296
1,31,602	..	15,834	1,47,436	42	..	..	42
6,07,381	9,81,279	18,43,460	34,32,120	10	2,461	1,179	3,650
1,55,570	1,66,930	2,67,412	5,89,912	..	471	324	795
97,65,306	47,95,606	24,31,431	1,69,92,343	2,387	30,834	42,709	75,930
6,55,985	..	1,35,403	7,91,388	283	..	131	414
5,010	6,545	5,434	16,990	..	4	13	17
6,219	31	1,620	7,870	5	1	62	68
13,815	5,253	40,042	59,110	..	11	181	192
1,15,45,159	59,69,827	48,43,947	2,23,58,933	2,727	33,799	44,878	81,404
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69,469	6,093	1,77,569	2,53,131	8	10	133	151
22,039	..	60,685	82,724	..	..	81	81
13,08,921	8,98,741	2,44,309	24,51,971	54	5,258	4,178	9,490
4,43,704	..	1,34,389	4,78,093	126	..	155	281
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,756	..	7,569	11,325	..	..	11	11
18,47,889	9,04,834	6,24,521	32,77,244	188	5,268	4,558	10,014
1,33,93,048	68,74,661	54,68,468	2,56,36,177	2,915	39,067	49,436	91,418
..	..	28,524	28,524	..	..	337	337
..	..	6,147	6,147	..	..	46	46
..	..	34,671	34,671	..	..	383	383
1,33,93,048	68,74,661	55,03,139	2,56,70,848	2,915	39,067	49,819	91,801

‡ Includes Elementary Night Schools which are attended in the main by adults.

Government of Madras

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Education)

G.O. No. 132, 26th January 1942

Report on Public Instruction—1940-41—Reviewed.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 11th December 1941, R.C. No. 444-P/41.

Order—No. 132, Education, dated 26th January 1942.

Recorded.

2. During the year, there was a further slight fall in the total number of public institutions, due mainly to the closure of elementary schools which are inefficient according to the standards of the Educational department. On the other hand, the number of pupils increased from 3,306,732 to 3,329,294.

3. It is generally held that a child will not remain literate unless he has at least reached standard five in an elementary school. The Educational department has therefore been attempting to increase the number of schools which provide teaching up to this standard. The Government are glad to find that the number of such schools increased by as much as 2,914 and that the number of pupils in the fifth standard has again increased, though this increase has been smaller than that in the previous year. In comparison with these increases, the fall in the total number of elementary schools is of less importance, since the important matters are the number of pupils who can be expected to remain permanently literate and the number of schools adequately organized for turning out such pupils. At the same time Government consider that the fall in the number of pupils in the first standard requires the attention of the Director of Public Instruction. Another satisfactory development has been the increase in the number of trained teachers in elementary schools with the prospect of better teaching in these schools.

4. The number of students in arts colleges for men increased from 14,177 to 15,894 and in secondary schools for boys from 210,282 to 223,815.

The rapid expansion of such education has continued.

5. Compulsory elementary education was extended to girls in the Kumbakonam Municipality. The Municipal Council, Hospet, represented to Government that it was not in a position to enforce the scheme of compulsory education for boys in the municipality and pressed for its withdrawal. The Government accordingly withdrew compulsion from the Municipality. A similar proposal made by the District Board, North Arcot, for the withdrawal of compulsion from the panchayat areas of Natrampalli and Agraharam was also approved.

6. The rates of teaching grants admissible on behalf of higher elementary and secondary grade teachers in elementary schools were raised from Rs. 156 and Rs. 212 to Rs. 168 and Rs. 216 respectively at a cost of Rs. 3·44 lakhs per annum.

In 1939–40 and previous years, the grants earned by aided elementary schools were reduced *pro rata* owing to the inadequacy of the budget provision for these grants. In order to obviate the necessity for such reductions the Government sanctioned in 1940–41 an additional allotment of Rs. 10·49 lakhs over and above the normal provision.

One of the recommendations of the Committee appointed to revise the syllabuses of elementary schools was that there should be a public examination at the end of the higher elementary school course. This examination was intended to mark the close of an independent elementary course and also to serve as a minimum qualification for entering training schools and technical and industrial schools. The Government approved the recommendation of the Committee during the year. The examination will be held for the first time in 1942.

7. Consequent on the introduction of the revised syllabuses for elementary schools, the courses of study in training schools were revised so that the teachers trained in these schools might be in a position to handle the new syllabuses in elementary schools. The new courses provide only for two grades of training, namely, secondary and elementary, in lieu of the three grades, secondary, higher elementary and lower elementary, under the old system.

8. The Government are glad to note that there was increase of more than 44,000 in the number of girls under instruction in institutions of all grades.

9. So far as Muhammadan education is concerned, the tendencies have, on the whole, followed those of the general population. The pupils in arts colleges and secondary schools have increased; the pupils in elementary schools have decreased, but the number in the important fifth standard has slightly increased.

10. The total number of pupils of the scheduled classes in all grades of institutions was almost exactly the same as in the preceding year, a fact which Government cannot regard as satisfactory.

11. The Government are glad to note that there was much improvement in the organization and working of athletic associations throughout the Presidency.

In order to give greater prominence to physical education, the Government approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to include records of physical education and physical fitness of pupils in high schools in their secondary school-leaving certificates and of students in training schools in their training-school leaving certificates. The new system was inaugurated in the year and attendance at physical education classes was made compulsory.

12. In view of the pressing need for economy in printing and stationery, parts of the Director of Public Instruction's report have not been printed.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

E. C. WOOD,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, Public (Political) Department.
,, Secretariat Library.

Press.

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